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"THE HISTORY OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
INCLUDING
OLD KASKASKIA ISLAND"

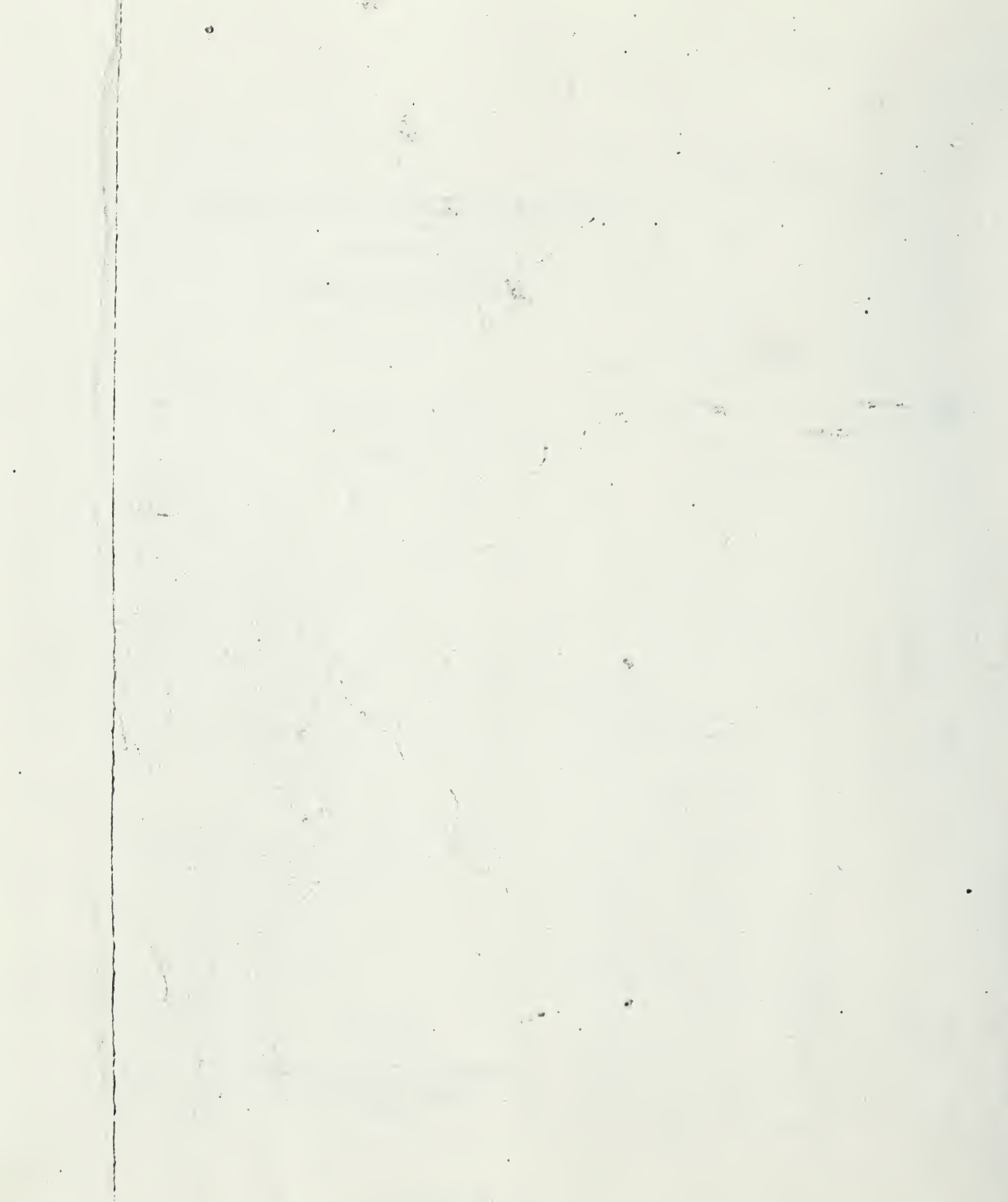
By

E. J. MONTAGUE

1859

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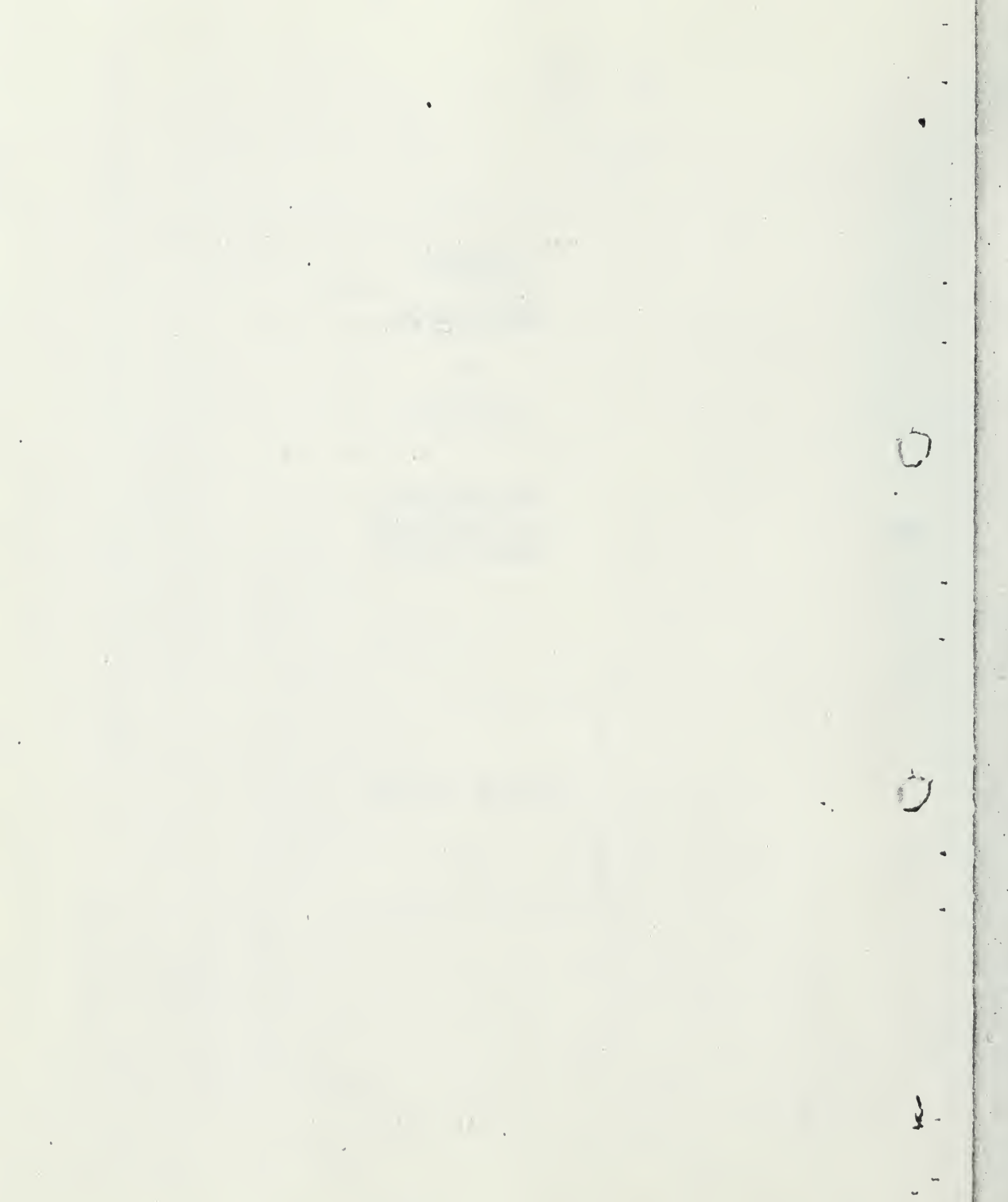


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Indians

For many years before Kaskaskia was known to the white man, it was an Indian village, around which the crude natives hunted and fished, boiled their corn and venison, smoked the calumet, and danced to the guttural notes of discordant music. Without a reference, therefore, to the Indian tribe from which Kaskaskia has taken its name, a sketch of the place, however complete in other particulars, would yet be imperfect.

At the time when the first white adventurers extended their explorations into Illinois, a confederation embracing five tribes the Kaskaskias, the Cahokias, the Tamarrais (or Tamaroas,) the Peorias and the Mitchigammies--were found inhabiting the Illinois country, and were called the "Illinois Confederacy".

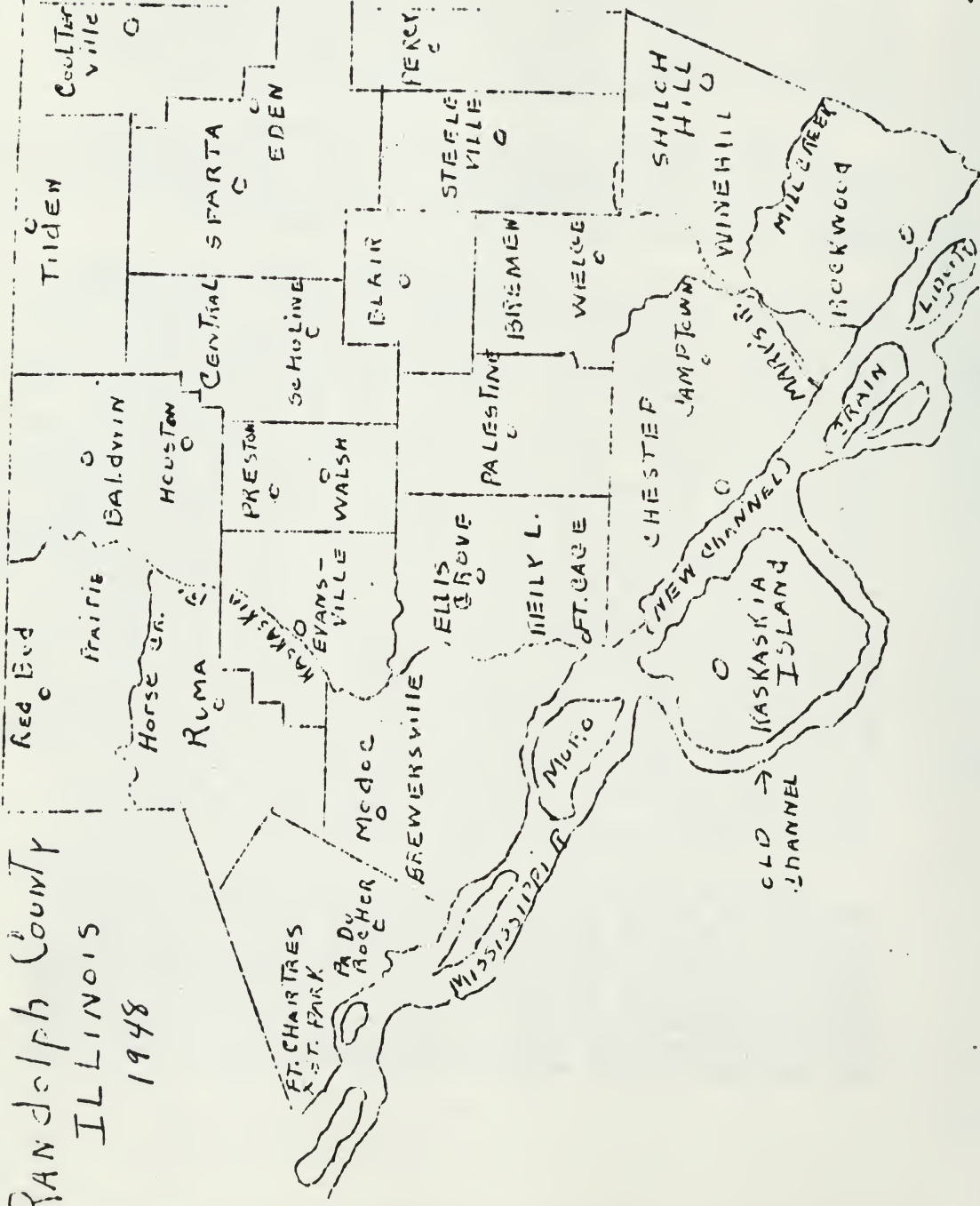
The Kaskaskias occupied the country around the village which bears their name, and claimed for their hunting grounds the district which now embraces the counties of Randolph, Jackson, Perry, Washington, and portions of St. Clair and Monroe. The Cahokias inhabited the region around Cahokia--another Indian village--whose history commences and runs along with that of Kaskaskia--situated on the eastern bank of the Mississippi river, in St. Clair county, a little below a point opposite the city of St. Louis. The Tamarrais have left no traces of their locality, except that the Twelve Mile Prairie, in St. Clair Co., was formerly called "Prairie Tamarrais", which gives foundation to the opinion that that was the place of their residence. It was an Indian tradition that this tribe was nearly exterminated in a battle with the Shawnees, fought on Six Mile Prairie, in Perry county. The bones of the slain, and other evidences of the battle were to be seen there not many years ago. Sometime afterward, this tribe lost its national identity and united with the Cahokias. The Peorias ranged along the Illinois river in the region of the now flourishing city of Peoria, and left the evidences of their battles with other tribes in that country, which are yet visible. The Mitchigammies were first found along the shores of Lake Michigan. But they removed in a few years afterwards, and settled about Fort Chartres and Prairie du Rocher (Illinois). Soon afterward they ceased to exist as a distinct tribe, and the remnants blended with the Kaskaskias.

These tribes were once numerous and powerful in war, and successfully defended their claims to the country around the southern borders of Lake Michigan; but a series of disastrous conflicts with the doubly savage Pottowatomies--a powerful branch of the great Chippeway nation, who claimed and exercised hunting and fishing dominion over that vast extent of country which now embraces the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and the northern portions of Illinois--so reduced their numbers that they were forced southward in search of relief from their

Randolph County

ILLINOIS

1948



NORTH

SOUTH

SKETCHES OF KASKASKIA

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cruel adversaries. But even here they were not secure from their savage kinsmen. Predatory bands of Kickapoos and Shawnees occasionally engaged them in war, and reduced them in numbers. One by one these tribes ceased to exist, and united with another, until finally, in the year 1830, the whole Confederacy was merged into the Kaskaskia tribe, and known only as the "Kaskaskia Indians."

Thus banded together, and having only about one hundred and fifty warriors, they were in a condition to love peace rather than war, of which they had had more than sufficient to satiate the ferocity of their savage natures. They hailed the advent of the whites among them with joy, and cultivated their friendship as a source of protection against the attacks of their Indian enemies. For this reason, they became the friends of the whites, and often rendered valuable services in the capacity of spies and guides. It was the boast of Ducoagne, or Ducogne, their last chief, that his tribe had never shed the blood of the white man.

They cultivated some corn in the American Bottom, which, with the game they obtained by hunting, furnished them a subsistence. They exchanged their furs with the French traders for such articles of apparel as their habits of life and tastes demanded. Leading a listless, indolent life, with no higher aim or ambition than obtaining sufficient food and raiment to supply the wants of nature, they became lazy, drunken, degraded and debauched, and lost that noble spirit of dignity and independence which pulses in the veins of the true Indian.

In the year 1833, finding their hunting grounds occupied by the industrious white man, and not fitted to enjoy the privileges of encroaching civilization, they bade farewell to the land which had been the lifetime home of themselves and their fathers, and joined that stubborn tide of emigration which has borne away towards the Pacific Ocean all that wild race of men, who once held undisputed possession of the Continent. With tearful eyes and bitter lamentations, they turned their backs upon scenes familiar and dear, and sought new hunting grounds towards the setting sun. The tribe is now extinct, but a few of the descendants still live with other tribes of the West. The common fate of the Indian race is a source of saddening reflection; but the contributions to christianity, to science, to industrial enterprise, and the world's material wealth, and to the political elevation of mankind, which have followed in their retreating wake, sufficiently vindicate the usurpation.

* * * *

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF KASKASKIA

The precise time of the discovery and settlement of Kaskaskia by the whites is not definitely fixed, but the best known data determine it to have been in the year 1686. Exploring parties had been traversing the Mississippi valley for some

time before Kaskaskia was marked for settlement. A brief reference, therefore, to these successive expeditions becomes necessary in completing the chain of events which gave an origin to Kaskaskia.

The romantic adventures of James Marquette, the Jesuit Missionary, and Chevalier Joliet, a merchant of Quebec, are familiar to the readers of Western history. These two indefatigable and fearless men were the pioneers of those explorations which opened the Western wilderness to the ingress of a white population. Their first expedition was commenced on the 10th day of June, 1670. They started from Green Bay, accompanied by five others, and crossed the country on the head-waters of the Fox river to the Wisconsin, which stream they descended to its mouth, and floated out upon the broad bosom of the majestic Mississippi, on the 17th of the same month. From the time the heroic adventurer, DeSoto, and his brave followers discovered this great river, in 1542, its mighty current had swept along unseen by the eye of civilized man, until the day these two Frenchmen entered it at the mouth of the Wisconsin river. They beheld its grandeur and magnitude, Marquette remarks, "with a joy I cannot express."

Resolving at once to descend and see where the fresh, clear waters of this noble river were lost in the ocean, they lost no time in prosecuting their perilous journey. As they passed along, they noticed the Piasau--a painted rock standing on the margin of the river, near the present city of Alton; the confluence of the Missouri's muddy current with the pure waters of the Mississippi; the Grand Tower--a high, perpendicular rock standing near the middle of the river, about thirty miles below the present city of Chester; the mouth of the Ohio, which they thought was the Wabash. Finally, reaching an Indian village in Arkansas, where they found the natives savage and ferocious, almost beyond control, and learning it was yet a long distance to the mouth of the river, they determined to return, and accordingly, on the 17th of July, one month from the day they first saw the river--they commenced their homeward journey. Instead of returning by the Wisconsin river as they had come, they ascended the Illinois and reached Lake Michigan about the locality of Chicago, from whence they went direct to Green Bay, at which place they arrived in September.

The pious and holy Marquette went about his missionary labors with the Indians, and died suddenly soon afterwards. Joliet went immediately to Quebec, and spread an account of their discoveries before the people, who became so electrified by the thrilling narrative of their voyage that the spirit of adventure rose to fever heat. The news soon reached France, and produced a similar excitement there. Impelled by the feverish zeal which these reports created, came Robert De La Salle, whose enthusiastic composition was almost melting with the eagerness of adventure. Upon his arrival at Quebec, he conceived the project of establishing a

line of posts from Canada, through the Illinois country, and down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Securing the approbation and influence of Frontinac, then the Governor-General of Canada, he returned to France, and laid the plans of his enterprise before Colvert, the King's minister. Meeting a favorable consideration from the King, he was created a Chevalier, and received a commission to return and rebuild Fort Frontinac. Upon the reconstruction of the Fort he labored with indefatigable zeal until the Autumn of 1677, when he sailed again to France.

Having fulfilled his mission to the satisfaction of the King, he received an outfit for a voyage, and brought with him thirty-four emigrants to the New World, among whom was Lieutenant M. Tonti, an Italian, who became the devoted friend and faithful follower of LaSalle in all his expeditions and enterprises. During the next five years he traveled the wilderness almost constantly, around the Lakes, and from St. Anthony's Falls to the mouth of the Mississippi, encountering difficulties, perils and privations almost beyond human endurance. In the autumn of 1683, he sailed a third time for France. The energetic industry he had displayed in prosecuting his adventurous exploits, secured for him the cordial approbation of the King, who placed under his direction a fleet of four vessels, carrying two hundred and eighty emigrants for settlement in the wild country which he had been exploring. It was the intention of LaSalle to make the mouth of the Mississippi river; but, dissensions of a most discordant and disastrous character arising between him and M. de Beaugau, the marine commander, the fleet drifted slowly and sluggishly across the ocean, and finally, after a voyage of six month's duration, they reached Madagarda Bay, in Texas, having drifted southward of the Mississippi. After exploring the coast for a few months, the commander left LaSalle and his party to search alone for the "hidden river", and returned with the fleet to France. With hope and courage such as few men ever possessed, did LaSalle continue to search for the mouth of the Mississippi, by which he wished to return to Canada. Disappointment met him in every expedition; but his spirit was a stranger to despair, and he continued to traverse the marshy country along the Gulf coast, until his followers, less courageous than himself, and dying from fatigue and fever, became dispirited and sullenly refused to obey him. Mutiny arose, which alone would have disappointed the object of the search; but fate had decreed a more tragic termination to the Chevalier's exploits. He was waylaid and shot dead by one of the chief conspirators.

During the two years which LaSalle had been absent, his lieutenant, Tonti, who had been left in command of the Illinois country, was engaged in explorations, and building forts. The long absence of LaSalle, from whom he could get no intelligence, was a source of melancholy speculation for Tonti. Finally, hearing a rumor that LaSalle was in the West Indies, he organized an expedition, and descended the Mississippi in search of him; but, on reaching the mouth, he was compelled to

return without any tidings of his long lost friend. In making this voyage he established several trading posts, and the weight of authority establishes the opinion that Kaskaskia was one of them. The presumption, therefore, is irresistible, that M. Tonti was the first white man whose foot pressed the soil on which Kaskaskia was afterward built. As it became a permanent settlement, its existence may date from that period--1696.

Father Allous, a companion of LaSalle, and a devoted Christian missionary, came to Kaskaskia soon after the visit of Tonti, and established a missionary station. He was probably the first white man who made a permanent residence in Kaskaskia. In a short time afterwards the French traders made their advent into the place, and then commenced the transition from an Indian to a French village. This transition, however, was rather slow for several years, as the French who came at that time were chiefly traders, whose avocation required them to be transient rather than permanent inhabitants. Probably Kaskaskia could not be considered anything more than a trading post and mission station, before the year 1712. The mission became a very flourishing one soon after it was established by Father Allous. In 1690, Father Gravier took charge of the station, and christened it "The Village of the Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin." A chapel was erected, probably on the eastern side of the Kaskaskia river, near the residence of Mr. Menard, the remains of which are still to be seen. The ruins of another Jesuit chapel, erected just in the rear of the present church edifice, are also visible, but at what time it was built is now unknown. A Jesuit register, commencing in 1695, has been preserved, and is now among the church papers of the parish. At what particular period the first permanent settlers came to Kaskaskia, and who they were, is a matter more of conjecture than certainty; no record of them having been preserved. It is known, however, that previous to the year 1720, a considerable emigration had arrived from Canada and France, by the way of New Orleans, and made permanent settlements. As to the names of these pioneers, there is also an uncertainty, but the most authentic traditions which the writer has been able to gather, corroborates the well established belief among the present inhabitants of Kaskaskia, that the following were among the principal ones of those early settlers, viz: Bazyl La Chappelle, Michael Derouse, (called St. Pierre,) Jean Baptiste St. Gemme Beauvais, Baptiste Montreal, Boucher De Montbrun, Charles Denie, Francois Charlesville, Antoine Bienvenu, Louis Buyat, Alexis Doza, Joseph Paget, Prix Pagi, Michael Antoyen, Langlois De Lisle, La Derroutte, Noval, and some few others.

Bazyl La Chappelle was among the first from Canada, and came to Kaskaskia in company with eleven brothers, but he alone of the number remained permanently. He left four sons: Antoine, Louis, La Chappelle and Baptiste, from whom are

descended the family bearing that name; Louis La Chappelle, now living about two miles south of the village, is the son of Baptiste.

Michael Derouse came also from Canada, and was the progenitor of the numerous family of that name now living in and around Kaskaskia. This is the most numerous of any descendency of the original settlers. He was the father of Michael, Joseph, Phillip, Jerome, DeBarbeau, who became prominent and influential men in the community. Pierre Derouse, now living in the vicinity of Kaskaskia, at the age of 60 years, is a son of Joseph.

(It is proper to explain that the names by which many of the French are known are those of the names of the places from whence they came. For instance, "Beauvais" was affixed to the name "St. Gemme" because that family came from the city of Beauvais in France. In many instances the real name has been lost, and that of the town from which the person came substituted. The Derouse family came originally from St. Pierre, in France, which accounts for that affix to their name. The right name of the Montreal family, is now unknown. The first of the name who came to Canada, were called "Montrois", because they came from Montrois, and after they came to Kaskaskia, they received the name of Montreal, for the reason that they came from Montreal, in Canada. The St. Gemme family dropped the affix "Beauvais" after they came to Kaskaskia, and are now known by the original name. Some of the descendants residing in St. Genevieve, Mo. are now writing the name "St. James".)

Jean Baptiste St. Gemme was the first of that family who located in Kaskaskia. He was a man of some wealth and became a conspicuous constituent of the place. He lived to a very old age, and died leaving six sons: Raphael, Antoine, Charles, Joseph, Vitol, and Baptiste, and two daughters, one of whom married De Ruisseau, and is the grandmother of Mrs. J. H. Lucas of St. Louis. Joseph, the third son, died in early life, and was buried in Kaskaskia by the side of his father and mother; Raphael became a citizen of New Orleans, and died there; Charles died somewhere in Louisiana; Antoine moved to Arkansas where he died, at an advanced age. Vitol and Baptiste were among the first French settlers of St. Genevieve, Mo., and died in that place, leaving large families, some of whom are yet living; Mrs. Jarrot, of St. Louis, now eighty years old, is the daughter of Vitol St. Gemme. Baptiste had fourteen children, three of whom are yet living; viz: Augustus St. Gemme, aged 68 years; Eleanor aged 66; and Julia, aged 76.

Raphael St. Gemme first located at Fort Du quesne, and took part in the defense of the Fort, an interesting account of which will be found in Sparks'. He also aided in the celebrated defeat of Gen. Braddock on the 9th of July, 1755. He afterwards came to Kaskaskia and located permanently. His family consisted of one son, Alexis, and five daughters.

Alexis St. Gemme was the grandfather of Mrs. Maxwell, now residing in Kaskaskia.

Baptiste Montreal came from Canada, and was noted for his industry and quiet deportment. From him sprang the numerous family bearing his name. One of his grandsons died a few months ago, aged seventy-seven years.

Boucher De Montbrun was a man of sprightly activity, and became very prominent in Kaskaskia. He married a Miss Langlois, a lady of much beauty and respectability. Some of his descendants are now to be found in that country.

Charles Danie devoted his life to the quiet pursuit of farming. The oldest land grant on record that we have been able to discover, was made to Charles Danie, on the 10th day of May, 1722. His descendants became very numerous at one time, but now only a few of them remain.

Francois Charlesville came among the first from Canada, and engaged in trading down the river to New Orleans. He was a man of remarkable shrewdness and energy, and amassed considerable wealth. Charlesville left four sons--Francois, Baptiste, Charles, and Louis. Andrew Charlesville, now living in the Point, about 70 years old, is the son of Francois, and grandson of the first Francois.

Antoine Bienvenu came from New Orleans, and brought with him considerable wealth. He lived for the sole object of enjoying life, and probably no man ever received a larger share of life's ephemeral joys. He left three sons, Antoine, Henry, and Michael, all of whom lived and died in Kaskaskia. Some of their children are yet living about the village.

Louis Buyat came direct from France to Kaskaskia. He belonged to a family of some rank, and on his arrival in Kaskaskia, he took a leading position among the people. The bell which hangs by the church, whose mellow tones were the first ever heard in the Mississippi Valley, and which has announced the hour of worship for more than a hundred years, was sent as a present to Mr. Buyat to be given by him to the infant church of America. His name is intimately connected with the church and the town. From him sprang a numerous descendency, Louis Buyat, the first son of the pioneer, was the father of Louis, Michael, Nicholas, Henry, and Joseph, who became prominent men among the people. Joseph, the youngest son is still living, and is now one of the oldest men to be found about Kaskaskia. The family is less numerous now than formerly.

Alexis Doza was from Canada, and possessed a remarkable energy and courage. His son, named also Alexis, became one of the most distinguished characters of Kaskaskia. He was fearless of danger, adventurous, energetic, and possessed a degree of hardihood and endurance which rarely falls to the

lot of man. It is related of him that he would start from Kaskaskia at any hour, whether night or day, and make the trip to Vincennes, on foot and alone, in three days. He became a carrier of dispatches between the two posts, and would travel across the country when it was extremely dangerous for any white man to be found outside the villages. Some of his descendants are yet living about Kaskaskia.

Joseph Paget was probably the father of Prix Pagi, (although there is a difference in the orthography of the names). Prix Pagi erected a mill on the site where Mr. Daniel Reilly's mill stands. He was murdered in the mill by the Indians.

Of Michael Autyen, De Lisle, La Deroutte, and Noval, we have been unable to learn anything beyond the fact, that they were among the earliest pioneers, and occupied conspicuous positions in the village.

Mr. Langlois located and lived in Kaskaskia, until the year 1736, when he joined the expedition under D'Artaguet (then Governor of Illinois,) and Vincennes, against the Chickasaw Indians, and with them was taken prisoner and burned at the stake. Some of his descendants are now living about Prairie du Rocher.

Though these pioneers in the western world were surrounded by a wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and wild beasts, with no communication with civilized man, except through tedious voyages of the traders to New Orleans, and the occasional visits to and from the villages of Cahokia and Vincennes, yet no people probably ever enjoyed life better than they did. They were frank, open-hearted, brotherly, unambitious, careless of the acquisition of property, contented and joyous. Bringing with them the gayeties and vivacity of Paris life, they indulged in every variety of social amusement, and enjoyed more of life's pleasures than is usually allotted to pioneers. Destitute of a pretext for that strife, contention and bickering which a desire for wealth never fails to create, they lived in peaceful harmony, and culled from each passing hour the larger share of its moments for enjoyment. Their wealth, their time and labor, were matters of indifference--. With a superabundance of wheat and corn, which they reaped from the soil with but little cultivation, and being supplied by the Indians with plenty of venison and bear meat, they realized no cares or anxiety, and were contented and happy. If the unalloyed happiness of temporal life has ever been enjoyed, it was certainly approached by those early pioneers of Kaskaskia.

They introduced the French system of agriculture, and each family had a parcel of land in the "Common Field". A strict community system was observed, and if the head of a family was sick or necessarily absent, his crop was attended to by his neighbors. Ordinances were made regulating the repairs of fences, time of gathering crops, and opening the

field for the range of stock, in the fall. Each plat of land in the Common Field was distinctly marked out and owned in fee simple by the person to whom granted. It was a universal custom among the villagers, when the husband returned in the evening, weary from his daily toils, for his affectionate wife and children to meet him with a kiss. This domestic interview was at the gate of the door-yard, in full view of the village. It was an evidence of the happiness that reigned within.

THE CHURCH

At what time the first parish priest appeared among the people of Kaskaskia, is now unknown; neither can it be ascertained when the first parish church was built. It is certain, however, that the parish congregation occupied the Jesuit chapel until about the year 1721, when the old building which stood for half a century was erected. This was the first permanent church built west of the Alleghany Mountains, upon this continent. The bell which now hangs by the spacious brick church in Kaskaskia, was brought from France and placed upon this old building, and was the first bell to ring out the tidings of Christian worship in the Mississippi valley. Its measured strokes have tolled at the burial of three generations, and still the towering forest trees and hill sides in the vicinity echo its musical pealing. The church record, now among the archives of the church, reaches back only to the year 1721--the previous record, if there was any kept, having been lost. At that time Father Gibault was the officiating priest. He resided at Prairie du Rocher and was priest of that parish. He performed the duties pertaining to his holy office, for both these parishes, for many years, and died deeply lamented by the people, for whose spiritual good he had lived and labored. He lived a truly Christian life, and so deported himself as to show that he was at peace with his God, and his fellow men. He was always cheerful, and carried with him a smile and pleasant word for every one he met. The church to which reference has been made, stood until about the year 1780, when another was erected near the same spot, which gave place to the present large brick edifice about twenty years ago. It is one of the largest churches in Illinois. Father Perren is now the officiating priest, and though he has attained the age of sixty, he is able to read the ancient church record, which is imperfect French manuscript, without the aid of glasses.

GOVERNMENT

In the year 1708, the French Government sent out D'Artaguette as commissary of Louisiana, with instructions to put in operation a system of government.

He made some progress towards the object of his mission, but owing to the remote distances of the settlements from each other, he could do but little. In 1712, the French Government, believing the object could be best attained through private enterprise, conferred upon a wealthy merchant

of Paris, named Crozat, the monopoly of Louisiana for fifteen years, expecting that his commercial operations would be an inducement to a speedy colonization of the country. The nucleus of his operations was in Louisiana, but his trading posts extended throughout the Mississippi valley. A post established at Kaskaskia, was the means of creating a lively trade in deer, buffalo, and bear meat, which were purchased for transportation to New Orleans and Mobile. This also stimulated the erection of Mills for the manufacture of flour, to be shipped to the same market. Traces of these mills may be seen to this day, along the bluffs which skirt the cultivated lands, and the remains of a wind-mill were visible a few years ago, in the prairie between Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher. The remains of a mill are yet to be seen on the eastern side of the river, near the residence of Mr. Menard. It was probably at this time that a mill was erected upon the same site where Mr. Riley's mill now stands.

Crozat was succeeded, in 1717, by the "Company of the West", organized in Paris, to cooperate with a crazy Scotchman, John Law, in a wild banking and stockjobbing scheme, and invested in fee simple to the public lands. From this source the villages and individuals obtained grants and titles to such quantities of the public domain as they wanted. This company was merged into the "Royal Company of the Indies", in 1719, and thereafter transacted business under that name. M. Boisbriant, the representative of the crown and commissary of the Company, and De Ursins, were stationed at Fort Chartres for the purpose of conveying lands to the settlers. A series of articles were enacted in 1721, by a council deputed by the King of France, for the government of the Royal Company. Under these regulations the company prospered, and agriculture, commerce and population increased rapidly.-- Here a little pebble of civilization had been dropped into the centre of the wild ocean of savage life, and the circling ripple was well started, and beginning to widen out.

Through the agency of this Company, horses, cattle, hogs, and chickens were introduced. Cattle were brought from Canada, and were almost universally black. Horses were brought from the Spanish possessions in the south. They were of the Arabian stock, having been introduced into Spain by the Moors, and brought to America by the Spaniards. The celebrated French, or "Point Ponies", have descended from this stock. The "Company of St. Phillips"--a branch of the Royal Company, was organized in 1719, in Paris, and Philip Francois Renault was appointed the principal agent. He expected to engage in mining, and brought with him about two hundred miners, mechanics and laborers. He stopped in the West Indies and bought five hundred negro slaves, and arrived in Illinois with ample means for prosecuting the business of the Company. This was the origin of the "French slaves" in Illinois, whose numerous descendants can now be found in Kaskaskia, St. Genevieve, St. Louis and many other places.

The charter of the Royal Company was surrendered in 1732, and the country reverted back again to the Government

of France. M. D'Artaguet was appointed Governor of Illinois. Under his administration the French settlements enjoyed their palmiest days. He became a very popular man, and was known from Louisiana to Canada. He gave his personal attention and energies to every enterprise whose object was to benefit the people of his province.

In 1736, when the French Government decided upon an expedition against the Chickasaw Indians, he collected all the military force he could muster in the Illinois and Wabash country, which consisted of a few regulars who had been stationed at Fort Chartres, a few companies of volunteer militia, and about one thousand redskins, whom he had induced to join his army by his own personal influence among them. He descended the Mississippi to the lower Chickasaw Bluffs, and then crossed the country to the sources of the Tallahatchie river, where, by appointment, he was to meet Bienville, with the troops from Louisiana. Bienville failed to come at the appointed time, and not being able to restrain the undisciplined Indians, D'Artaguet was forced to attack the enemy against his own judgment. His little army was forced to retreat, and he and the gallant Vincennes, and some others were taken prisoners and were burned at the stake. Never did Indian fires crackle the sinews of braver and nobler men. La Buissonniere was appointed the successor of D'Artaguet, and administered the government until the year 1751. During this period the whole country enjoyed a profound peace. Happiness and prosperity smiled upon the settlements. The Indians throughout the whole length and breadth of the valley were at peace, and the commercial intercourse between the Southern and Northern posts, which had been interrupted by the Chickasaws, was again resumed. Chevalier McCarty succeeded to the Governorship in 1751, and continued to hold the position until a short time before the country passed into the possession of the English, in 1763. M. St. Ange de Belle Rive was the last of the French Governors for the Illinois country.

On the arrival of Capt. Stirling, of the Royal Highlanders, in 1765, Governor Rive retired to St. Louis. Capt. Stirling died at Fort Chartres a short time after his arrival, and was succeeded first by Major Frazier, and soon after by Col. Reed, who became notorious for his military oppressions. His career, however, was short, as he was succeeded in 1768. by Col. Wilkins, who, by the authority of Gen. Gage, then Commander of the British army in America, established a court of justice. He appointed seven judges who held court at Fort Chartres, commencing on the 6th of December, 1768. This was the first court of common law jurisdiction ever held in the Mississippi valley. In 1772, the seat of government was moved from Fort Chartres to Fort Gage. The British garrison which had been stationed at Fort Chartres, under the command of the Governor, removed and occupied the Fort. This Fort became the seat of Government, and was occupied for that purpose as long as the English retained possession of the country. M. Rocheblave, a French-

man, was commandant at the time the Fort was surrendered to Col. Clark, 1778.

CLARK'S EXPEDITION

The people of Kaskaskia and the West took but little part in the American Revolution, during the first years of its existence. Remotely situated from the theatre of war, and menaced by no invading army, they quietly pursued their ordinary avocations, giving themselves but little concern about affairs on the Atlantic coast. Indeed, they knew but little of what was going on, for the means of obtaining news was scarcely sufficient to give them a correct idea of the cause of the war. A small garrison of British soldiers occupied Fort Gage, and passed the time in listless inactivity.

In 1778, Col. George Rogers Clark, acting under instructions of Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, collected four companies of volunteers in the neighborhood of the "Ohio Falls" and "Corn Island" and set out on an expedition to take Kaskaskia. This little army, numbering one hundred and fifty-three men, descended the Ohio river to Fort Massacre, below the mouth of the Tennessee, where they landed and commenced their march across the wilderness.

On the banks of the Ohio they found a party of hunters from Kaskaskia, from whom they obtained important information about the state of affairs there. Clark secured John Saunders, one of the hunting party, to conduct the army across the country. The distance was one hundred and twenty miles. Reaching the vicinity of the Fort on the eastern side of the river, Clark concealed his men until nightfall, and sent out spies to reconnoitre and report. After dark he took possession of the old ferry house, three-quarters of a mile above the village. Here he divided his army into three parties; two were to cross the river and attack the town upon two points, while the third was to capture the Fort. The British had instilled into the minds of the French that the "Long-Knives"--as they called the Virginians--were the most terrible monsters in the world. Clark used this impression to a good purpose in this attack. He directed that the divisions crossing the river should enter the town from two opposite extremes, and as they came in they should frighten the quietly slumbering people into a surrender. These divisions were under the command of the intrepid Captain Helm, and when they entered the town, and were well distributed through it, they set up such a terrific yelling and shouting as frightened the unsuspecting people into the thought that the whole savage race of "Long-Knives" had broken loose upon them. Never did such a hideous, terrifying noise proceed from human beings as those Virginians kept up until the dawn of day. The terrified people were told if they remained in their houses they would not be hurt, but if they came out, or made any resistance, they would be killed in the most barbarous manner. They surrendered their guns and every means of defense, and seemed willing to ac-

cede to any demand which the invaders should make. Never were people more effectually frightened. They believed that they were surrounded by a number of these monsters sufficient to exterminate the whole village in half an hour.

When morning came, the people were not less terrified at the appearance of the "Long-Knives", than they had been at their furious noise.

While the tumultuous uproar of taking Kaskaskia was going on, Clark, at the head of the third division of his little army, was quietly possessing himself of Fort Gage. The Fort was well guarded with regular soldiers, and cannon. Clark had no cannon or any means whatever, of assaulting the Fort. It became necessary, therefore, to resort to stratagem. By accident, an American in the Fort, whose sympathies were with the American cause, met Capt. Kenton, who was leading the detachment to enter the Fort. This American conducted Kenton and his men in by a back gate. They found a light burning, but all within were sleeping soundly. Governor Rocheblave had no intimation of what was going on until awakened by Capt. Kenton to be informed that he was a prisoner.

The annals of romance furnish nothing more singular than this achievement. The origin of the expedition, the journey--with its perils and hardships, the manner of the attack, and the success, possessed the air of fiction.

With the Fort in his possession, which commanded Kaskaskia. Clark had the means of enforcing any mandate he might issue. The people were in his power and regarded him with mistrustful awe. The day after the conquest, Clark organized a temporary military government, and put some suspected persons in prison. Governor Rocheblave was refractory, and Clark put him in irons and sent him in charge of Capt. Montgomery to Williamsburg, then the capital of Virginia.

The people, fearfully excited, and seeing these proceedings, concluded that some terrible doom awaited them. Clark designedly remained silent, and appeared to be meditating some mode of awful torture to inflict upon the people. On the third day, M. Gibault, the priest, and some others, came to Clark and asked that they might have permission to assemble in the church once more before they were destroyed, and bid each other a last farewell.

Clark replied, in a very careless manner, that he cared but little how they took their final separation--that they could go to the church if they wished. He look destruction, and his words, which were few, scorched as if they proceeded from out a fiery furnace.

The whole population assembled in the church, mournfully chanted their prayers, and took final leave--never ex-

never expecting to meet each other again in this world. After their parting interview was over--which must have been a scene to melt the savage hearts of the imaginary "Long-Knives"--Clark, regarding the object of his artful maneuver fully accomplished, called them together, and thus addressed them:

"Who do you take us to be? Do you think we are savages--that we intend to massacre you? Do you think Americans will strip women and children, and take the bread out of their mouths? My countrymen never make war upon the innocent. It was to protect our own wives and children that we have penetrated this wilderness to subdue these British posts, from whence the savages are supplied with arms and ammunition to murder us. We do not war against Frenchmen. The King of France, your former master, is our ally. His ships and soldiers are fighting for the Americans. The French are our friends. Go and enjoy your religion, and worship where you please. Retain your property--and now please to inform all your citizens for me that they are quite at liberty to conduct themselves as usual, and dismiss all apprehensions of alarm. We are your friends, and came to deliver you from the British."

This speech relieved the pressure of anxiety which had weighed so heavily upon them, and a revulsion of the most uproarious joy prevailed throughout the town. To the people it seemed a deliverance from horrible tortures and death. They cheerfully and gladly acknowledged Clark the Commandant of the country.

In the winter following, Col. Clark received information that Gov. Hamilton, commanding the British forces at Vincennes, had determined to re-capture Kaskaskia. At first Clark decided to defend, and commenced preparing Fort Gage for the siege, but upon mature reflection he resolved to invade Vincennes and take Hamilton, lest Hamilton should invade Kaskaskia and take him. He reinforced the remnant of his army still remaining, by a volunteer company of Frenchmen from Kaskaskia, under Capt. Charlesville, and another from Cahokia, commanded by Capt. McCarty, and on the 7th of February, 1779, this heroic band, with the brave and sagacious Clark at its head, commenced the perilous march on the "Old Vincennes trace" to Fort Sackville. A boat had been dispatched around by the Ohio river, carrying two four-pound cannon, four swivels, and a quantity of provisions. Capt. John Rogers, with forty-six men, was entrusted with this boat, and instructed to meet the army near Vincennes. When Clark approached the village, he sent a note to the inhabitants informing them of his arrival, and the object of his coming. To make the people think that he had a formidable army, he sent in the names of various gentlemen in Kentucky, to their acquaintances in Vincennes, which made them believe that nearly all Kentucky was in the field. He practiced this delusion upon the troops in the garrison, as well as upon the people of the

town, by marching his army several times around a mound in the prairie, changing the colors of the flag every time he came around on the side of the mound next the Fort. These several divisions of a fine Kentucky army, carefully watched and counted by the soldiers in the Fort, had a dampening effect upon red-coat bravery. The assault on the Fort was made on the evening of the 23d. On the morning of the 24th, Clark, moved apparently by an amiable desire to prevent further bloodshed, sent in a note ordering Gov. Hamilton to surrender the garrison immediately.

The Governor refused to comply with this peremptory order, and Clark renewed the attack with all the force and fury he could summon. An incessant fire of eighteen hours brought forth a note from Hamilton, requesting a truce for three days, and an interview with Col. Clark. To this note Clark briefly replied, positively refusing to grant the truce, but very carelessly remarked that if Hamilton wished to talk with him, he could be found at the church. Hamilton sought the interview, which gave Clark to understand that the Governor was becoming concerned about his situation. Clark was powerfully courageous. He would listen to nothing but an immediate surrender of the garrison at discretion. Hamilton yielded, and on the 25th, the Fort, with all its stores, amounting in value to more than fifty thousand dollars, was surrendered. Seventy-nine prisoners were paroled, and went to Detroit. Governor Hamilton was sent under a strong escort to the capital of Virginia.

This reference to the taking of Vincennes diverges somewhat beyond the limits of these sketches, but it appeared necessary as a connecting link in the chain of events of which Kaskaskia was the prolific source, and to show more fully the operations and character of Col. Clark, than whom no man was better fitted for the conquest of Illinois. High upon the scroll of fame should be registered, in enduring characters, the name of George Rogers Clark. Upon the summit of Garrison Hill, amidst the remaining ruins of Fort Gage, Illinois should do honor to a gallant soldier and pure patriot, by the erection of a monument to his memory.

ILLINOIS BELONGED TO VIRGINIA

Col. Clark had now effectually conquered the Illinois country, and driven the British from it. Illinois then embraced the territory out of which have been formed the States of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois. This territory was claimed by Virginia, and, as a matter of course, it fell under her jurisdiction. In October, 1778, the House of Burgesses created "Illinois County"--which included the whole district on the "Western side of the Ohio River". Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, was appointed by Patrick Henry, the Governor of Virginia, Lieutenant Governor, or County Lieutenant, and Civil Commandant of "Illinois County". He arrived at Kaskaskia, on the 15th of June, 1779, and proceeded immediately to put in operation a civil government, by establishing courts and appointing officers. He administered the

executive trust of Illinois County until the year 1782. In that year he went to Virginia, on business pertaining to the county. On his return through Kentucky, finding his old companions, Colonels Daniel Boone, Logan, Cooper, Major McGary, and others, by whose side he had stood in many a skirmish with Indians--going to fight their troublesome enemies again, he could not resist the temptation of joining them. But the romance of an Indian war became a sad reality with him. He was killed in the celebrated battle of Blue Licks.

The successor of Col. Todd was Timothy De Montbrun, a Frenchman. His name is attached to deeds of conveyance and other public papers, now among the archives of Randolph County.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY

Virginia ceded the North-West Territory to the Continental Congress in 1784, but the bill organizing the Territory did not pass until 1787. General Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, who had borne a conspicuous part in the revolution, and filled many civil offices, was appointed Governor of the newly organized Territory. Winthrop Sargeant was appointed Secretary, and Parsons, Barnum, and Symmes, United States Judges.

Though these Territorial officers were appointed in 1787, they did not reach Kaskaskia until the year 1790. Upon the arrival of the Governor and Secretary, the county of St. Clair was organized--the boundary line commencing at the mouth of Mackinaw creek, on the Illinois river, and running in a direct course to the Ohio; thence down that river to its mouth, and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to the place of beginning. A Court of Common Pleas was established, and John Edgar, of Kaskaskia, John Baptiste Barbeau, of Prairie du Rocher, and John De Moulin, of Cahokia, were appointed Judges, each of whom held courts in the district of his residence--the county being divided into three judicial districts. William St. Clair was appointed Clerk, and Recorder of Deeds, and William Biggs, Sheriff. Thus the machinery of government was set in motion, and continued without interruption until 1795, when Randolph County was stricken off from St. Clair, and organized. As a Sketch of the county will be given, further reference to it will be omitted here.

To preserve the chronological order designed in these sketches, it becomes necessary here to refer to the first English settlers in Kaskaskia.

ENGLISH SETTLERS IN KASKASKIA

At this period Kaskaskia was the most important place west of the Alleghany Mountains, and was the point to which all emigrants to the wilderness Territory directed their course. After reaching Kaskaskia, they would explore the

adjacent country and select locations. Some of these, to whom we shall refer, remained in Kaskaskia only a short time.

Some of the soldiers under Col. Clark remained in the country, or returned to the States and brought their families and other emigrants to the newly conquered Territory. Among these pioneers were John Dayle, James Piggat, Robert Whitehead, Bowen, Wm. Biggs, James Moore, Shadrack Bond, Robert Kidd, Luke Rutherford, and James Garrison. This band of brave pioneers who opened the way for that influx of emigration which has peopled the West, reached Kaskaskia in the year 1781. Dayle, Piggat, Bowen, Biggs, Kidd, Rutherford, and Whitehead, were soldiers, accustomed to the privations of pioneer life and travel. They had persuaded the others to come with them to the wilderness country, and make their home upon the rich soil and amidst the deepened forest of Illinois.

Dayle located permanently in Kaskaskia, and being a man of some education, he taught school--whether English or French is now a matter of conjecture. He understood both languages. Nearly all of the others were farmers, and settled in the bottom above Kaskaskia. This was the first settlement of the Americans in the country, and from the fact of their settling here, the name "American Bottom" has been applied to that large extent of alluvial land along the Mississippi, reaching from Alton to Chester--a distance of about one hundred miles.

About the same time, a Mr. Huff, with his family, and a few others, left Pennsylvania, and started for Illinois. Huff had married the widow Mooredock, who had three sons along with the party. While ascending the Mississippi, near the Grand Tower, the party were attacked by Indians, and Mrs. Huff, one of her sons, and some others of the party, were killed. Mrs. Huff was butchered in a shocking manner. The remnant of the party reached Kaskaskia, and settled in the American Bottom. A few years afterwards, Mr. Huff was killed by the Indians, on the road between Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher. John Mooredock, (the stepson of Huff), whose name figures conspicuously in the early events of Illinois, harbored a spirit of unrelenting revenge against the Indians for injuries he had received in the horrible death of his mother--the death of two stepfathers, and the death of a brother. The destruction to Indian life was his ruling passion, and he sought it at all times, whether in peace or war. He was the most deadly foe that ever appeared against the Indians in Illinois. He was foremost in every Indian campaign. His name was a terror to his savage enemies. But notwithstanding the destructive vengeance that burned in his bosom for savage blood in retaliation of injuries received, in the civil walks of life he was kind, benevolent, sociable and gay, and yielded willingly to the fascinations of agreeable society. He married a Miss Garrison--stepdaughter to Shadrack Bond, Sen. He was elected a member from St. Clair county to the Territorial Legislature, which convened at Vincennes in 1803, and served again in the

Legislature at Kaskaskia, in 1814. He held the rank of Major in the militia, and was field officer under Governor Edwards, in the campaign of 1812.

About the year, 1782, Ichabod and George Camp came to Kaskaskia, and resided for some time in the town. They afterwards made improvements west of the Kaskaskia river, not far from the residence of James O'Hara and Henry D. Simpson. Camp's Creek, which crosses the Kaskaskia and Red Bud road, between O'Hara's and Simpson's, took its name from these men. They afterwards moved away, and located at "Camp's Spring", in Missouri, a few miles west of St. Louis.

John and Israel Dodge came to Kaskaskia about the close of the Revolution. Israel Dodge was the father of Henry Dodge, late United States Senator from the State of Wisconsin. Hon. A. C. Dodge, Ex-United States Senator from Iowa, is the son of the Wisconsin Senator.

The Dodge family left Kaskaskia in 1794, and went to St. Genivieve. They manufactured salt at the mouth of Saline Creek, a few miles below St. Genivieve, on the Mississippi.

John Cook, Jacob Judy, William Music, James Piggat, and Robert Sybald, came to Kaskaskia about the close of the year 1780. Judy remained in Kaskaskia a few years, and then located on the site of "Judy's Mill," in Monroe County. He erected this mill in the year 1794. It was the first water-mill of any kind built by the American settlers in that region. It did good service for many years.

In 1784, John Edgar, from the British navy, reached Kaskaskia. The circumstances of his quitting the navy and seeking a home in this wild country, are of sufficient interest to be recorded. During the Revolution he was fighting against the Colonies in their struggle for liberty and independence. He had courted and married an American lady, whose sympathies, of course, were warm and deep for the American cause. She was a woman of extraordinary talent and shrewdness, and was the projector of many plans by which the soldiers in the British army, who became tired of fighting against the cause of freedom, made their escape and joined the Americans. On one occasion she had arranged with three soldiers to desert--she was to furnish them guns and uniform, and give them all necessary information to enable them to reach the American camp. When they came she was absent, but her husband, although belonging to the British army, was her confidant in all her operations, and knowing the object for which these soldiers had come, furnished them with the outfit prepared for them by her. They unfortunately were apprehended, and taken back to the British camp.

There they were made to reveal the names of those who had assisted them. This implicated Edgar, and he had to fly. He remained awhile in the American army, where he became the intimate friend of La Fayette, but deeming the West a safer

retreat for one whose life was in such imminent jeopardy, he came to Kaskaskia. His property was confiscated, but his wife, with her remarkable sagacity, saved from the wreck about twelve thousand dollars, which she carefully husbanded until she joined her husband, two years afterward, in his western home. Mrs. Edgar's name merits a high rank among the heroines of Revolutionary memory.

Leaving the British service for the American cause, was a source of no regret with Gen. Edgar. He was an Irishman by birth, and the wrongs of England towards his native land had made their impress upon his patriotic mind.

He engaged in business, and stimulated the commerce of the country by his energy, enterprise and sagacity. He traded extensively in lands, and left, at his death, large tracts in Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Perry and Jackson Counties, which are known to this day as the "Edgar Lands". He rebuilt the mill of M. Paget (which had passed into ruins), and shipped his flour to the southern markets. When St. Clair County was organized, in 1790, he was appointed one of the judges of the Common Pleas Court, and his name appears upon the Court Records in some official capacity for more than a quarter of a century. He was elected a member of the Legislature which convened at Chillicothe, Ohio, under Governor St. Clair's Administration. The United States appointed him Major General of the Illinois Militia, which post he filled with dignified ability for a long series of years.

John Rice Jones, a Welchman, located in Kaskaskia, in 1790, and commenced the practice of law. He was the first lawyer in Illinois who practiced at the bar. Nature intended him for an ornament, and her work was well performed. His career at the bar was brilliant. He remained in Kaskaskia until 1802, when he moved to Vincennes. In the same year, he was appointed a United States Judge of the Indiana Territory. He afterwards moved to St. Louis, and finally to Washington County, Missouri, and became one of the most conspicuous men in the early days of that State. He was a candidate, in opposition to Col. Benton, for the United States Senate, before the first General Assembly of Missouri, but was defeated. He was elected by the same Legislature one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri, which office he held until his death in 1824.

Rice Jones, the oldest son of John Rice Jones, having acquired the profession of law in Connecticut, located in Kaskaskia in 1806, and commenced the practice with much success. He became conspicuous as a politician. He had a difficulty with Governor Bond, growing out of political differences, which almost resulted in a duel. The preliminaries were arranged, and the parties were upon the ground, but Jones' pistol went off by accident, just before the word was given to fire, and Bond refused to fire at Jones. The matter between Jones and Bond was amicably adjusted, but a contro-

versy grew out of it between Jones and Dunlap, Bond's second. This quarrel became bitter and malignant. One afternoon, as Jones was standing on the side of the street, leaning against the railing of a gallery, conversing with a lady, Dunlap approached and shot him dead.

Hon. G. W. Jones, late United States Senator from the State of Iowa, is a younger brother of Rice, whose terrible death has just been narrated, and son of John Rice Jones.

The same year, (1790), Pierre, Hypolite, and Francois Menard--three brothers--originally from quebec, arrived in Kaskaskia. Pierre established a mercantile house, and opened a lucrative trade with the Indians. Endowed with rare business talent, a well balanced judgment, and an honest purpose, he rose rapidly to a high degree of eminence and distinction among the people of the west, and became the idol of the Indians. The Federal Government appointed him Indian Agent, which post he held for many years, and gave perfect satisfaction to both parties. No man ever enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the Indians more than he. They worshiped him; and though he controlled them as a father does his children, he never took advantage of that confidence and simplicity to wrong them. Purity of intention and upright honesty marked the outlines of his character. In private life he was a model. Sympathy and benevolence were his ruling traits. From his commercial transactions he realized a fortune, which he cheerfully shared with the needy. No charitable call ever reached his ear without a ready response.

He was often elected a member of the Legislature, and was speaker of the House in 1812. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, when it was admitted into the Federal Union. After the close of this term of office, he declined to accept public stations, and devoted himself to private affairs. He died in 1844, and was buried in a vault prepared under his own supervision, in the old grave yard at Kaskaskia.

He left three sons--Pierre, Ciprion and Edmund. The two former left the county many years ago. The latter lives upon his father's old place, on the eastern side of the Kaskaskia river. The oldest daughter of Col. Menard, Mrs. Maxwell, is yet living in Kaskaskia. She has spent her whole life in the village of her nativity, and has occupied the house where she now resides for more than forty years. She has in her possession a Damask rose bush, which was brought from New Orleans more than a century ago. It is the first rose bush that ever bloomed in Illinois; and though it has been swept over by the floods of the last hundred years, it still retains its vigor and bloom, putting forth its sprouts upon the annual recurrence of springtime.--Many an ardent lover has plucked a gem from its stately stock, to be presented to some loved one, to testify of the heart's devotion.

Francois Menard became a distinguished and successful

navigator and trader upon the Mississippi.--With an energy that bent before no obstacle, and a courage that defied opposition, he prosecuted his perilous voyages upon the river for a long series of years. He died in Kaskaskia.

Hypolite Menard engaged in farming. He was of a very lively and sociable disposition, and became very popular among the people. He represented Randolph County in the General Assembly one session.

William Morrison was another of the distinguished characters who came to Kaskaskia in the year 1790. He came from Philadelphia, as the representative of the mercantile house of Bryant & Morrison, of that city, and established a branch of the business in Kaskaskia. Under his sagacious management the transactions of the house rapidly extended throughout the Mississippi Valley. The field of his operations was vast, but the capacity of his mind was fully adequate to cover it. From his store in Kaskaskia, the merchants of St. Louis, St. Genivieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid supplied themselves with goods.

But the mighty machinery of commerce which he managed, did not claim the exclusive control of his capacious mind. Home was never crowded out by the pressure of business. He found plenty of time to enjoy the affectionate society of his family. Sociable and fond of company, his house was the welcome resort of every visitor to Kaskaskia.

Much of his time was devoted to public enterprise. Every project that promised to advance the prosperity of the country, found in him an energetic advocate. He was the moving spirit in constructing a bridge across the river at Kaskaskia, the piers of which are yet standing, and form an excellent monument to his public spirit.

He died in the year 1837, leaving a vacancy in life which but few have the ability to fill. His remains were deposited in the old graveyard at Kaskaskia, where all that was mortal of so many of the pioneers has mingled with its original dust.

His descendants have occupied respectable positions in community. Joseph was his oldest son. He went to Ohio, and resided there several years, then returned, and died at Prairie du Rocher in 1845.

James, the second son, is now a citizen of Wisconsin, having gone to that State many years ago.

William located in Belleville, and died there in 1843.

Lewis located in Covington, Washington county, and practiced medicine there until 1851, when he removed to Chester, and engaged in the mercantile business. He died in 1856.

George is the youngest son, and still resides in Kaskaskia, where he was born.

Robert Morrison, a brother of William, came to Kaskaskia in 1793. He was of a friendly, sociable disposition, and became very popular.. He was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court in 1801, and held the office for many years. A favorite with the people, he was often selected to fill positions of important trust. Like his brother, he dispensed hospitality in a liberal manner, and his house became the home of his friends and visitors to Kaskaskia.

His second wife, who was the mother of his children, was a literary prodigy. Many of her poetical contributions to the magazines of that day, touched the higher order of poetry. She remodeled in verse the Psalms of David, and had the volume presented to the Philadelphia Presbytery for criticism. The work passed a critical examination, and received much praise, but was rejected, probably more from the fact that it came from an obscure author, than from its merits. She took a deep interest in politics, and often wielded much influence in a political campaign by her ably written communications in the newspapers.

The sons of Robert Morrison are Edgar, James Lowery Donaldson, John Murray, and Robert.

Edgar graduated at the West Point Military Academy, and entered the army. He died in the home of his infancy, while on a visit to his parents, in 1836.

James L. D. chose the profession of law, and practiced at the bar for several years. He joined the volunteers who went to Mexico, in 1846, and was promoted to the office of Lieutenant Colonel of Illinois' second regiment. He has often been a member of the Legislature, and was elected to Congress in 1856. His younger brothers emigrated to California, where they now reside.

Shadrack Bond, from Maryland, arrived in Kaskaskia in 1794. He was a nephew of Shadrack Bond, whose name was mentioned among the first settlers in the American Bottom. Nature had designed Bond for a Representative man, and though he was surrounded by men of great minds, he soon became a leader. He was elected first to the Territorial Legislature, then to the lower House of Congress, and the first Governor of the State, without opposition. After he retired from the Executive chair, he was appointed Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia, and continued in that position for many years. He died in 1830--the lamented and favorite Statesman of Illinois. With all those noble qualities which adorn mankind, the character of Governor Bond was richly endowed.

He left two sons--Thomas and Benjamin.

Thomas chose the profession of law, and practiced in Randolph and adjoining counties, until the year 1849, when he died, in the very vigor of manhood's youth and promise. Benjamin is a respectable physician, practicing his profession at Evansville.

In the year 1798, Dr. George Fisher, from Virginia, located in Kaskaskia, and commenced the practice of his profession. He remained in the town until 1806, when he moved out about five miles on the Prairie du Rocher road, and opened a farm. By his sprightly activity, and practical judgment, he became an influential member of the community, and a popular politician. When the Indiana Territory was organized, he was appointed Sheriff of Randolph County. Upon the organization of Illinois Territory, he was elected a member of the first General Assembly, and chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1818, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the first Constitution for the State of Illinois.

The region in which he lived has always borne the name of "Dr. Fisher's Settlement", because he was the first and leading man there. He died in 1820, on his farm at the foot of the bluff. Jacob Fisher, who improved a farm upon the Western side of the Kaskaskia river, near the shoal, was the only son of the Doctor. He moved away to Arkansas many years ago.

Dr. Truman Tuthill came to Kaskaskia in 1802 with the army, as a surgeon. He located and practiced for several years in the town, and then moved to Cahokia. In 1809, he was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court of St. Clair County.

Benjamin H. Doyle, John Rector, and James Haggan, came to Kaskaskia in 1804, and commenced the practice of law. Haggan returned to Kentucky, from whence he came, and afterwards became a distinguished Judge of that State.

Nathaniel Pope first appeared in Kaskaskia in 1804, but he located and practiced law at St. Genivieve, Missouri, until 1808, when he returned and became a permanent citizen of the former place. The year following, Illinois Territory was organized, and Pope received the appointment of Secretary. In the absence of Governor Edwards, who had not yet arrived, Secretary Pope, as Acting-Governor, issued a proclamation formally organizing the Territory. In 1817, he was elected the Territorial delegate to Congress, and became a very influential member of that body. It was by his efforts that the northern boundary of the State was changed from a line running due west from the southern point of Lake Michigan and fixed upon latitude forty-two and a half degrees north. Upon the admission of Illinois into the Federal Union, Pope was appointed Judge of the United States District Court, and held that office for more than thirty years. Nature, it would seem, had designed him for the bench, and he occupied the position with such ability and dignity as elevated him to a

high rank among the jurists of the country.

In 1844, he moved from Kaskaskia and located in Alton, where he died in 1850, having attained the age of sixty-six years. He left two sons--William and John. William died in St. Louis some years ago. John belongs to the United States Topographical Service, and has become somewhat distinguished for his scientific efforts in sinking Artesian wells on the Western plains.

The Rector family, consisting of nine brothers, came to Kaskaskia in the year 1806. They were in the United States Surveying Service, and only remained temporarily in Kaskaskia.

From this period up to 1830, Kaskaskia was the residence of many young men who have risen to positions of distinction.

Sidney Breese, who is now one of the most distinguished jurists and statesmen in Illinois, located at Kaskaskia on his arrival in the Territory, and remained there several years. He was often elected a member of the Legislature, and served one or two sessions in the lower House of Congress. When the judiciary of the State was re-organized, in 1835, he became the first Judge of the Circuit Court whose jurisdiction included Randolph County. He was afterwards elected by the Illinois Legislature to a seat in the United States Senate, and bore a conspicuous part among the stalwart characters of that august body. He is now upon the Supreme Bench of the State.

James Shields, an Irishman by birth, came to Kaskaskia, and commenced his brilliant career by teaching school. He afterwards studied law, and became a politician. He represented Randolph County in the Legislature--was Judge of the Circuit Court, and when the Mexican War commenced, in 1846, he was appointed Brigadier-General of the Illinois volunteers, and distinguished himself as a brave and intrepid soldier in several battles. After his return from the Mexican campaign, the Illinois Legislature testified their appreciation of his military services by electing him to the United States Senate. He now represents the new State of Minnesota in the Senate of the United States.

Elias K. Kane commenced the practice of law in Kaskaskia, in 1814, before the time of the two gentlemen previously referred to. He was a man of brilliant talents, and rose to a high position among the members of the bar. He served in the Legislature, and was elected by that body to the United States Senate. He rose high, and died early.

David J. Baker commenced his successful career at the bar in Kaskaskia. He enjoyed a lucrative practice for many years. He now lives in Alton, having retired, in his old age, from the profession.

About the commencement of the year 1800, a different class of people, bringing different customs and characteristics, began to disturb the quiet repose which the happy people of Kaskaskia had enjoyed for nearly one hundred years, and a rapid transition from a French to an American city was commenced. At that time it was essentially a French village, with all their peculiar customs. The French style of architecture had been adopted and preserved in the erection of their buildings, and though there were some fine and elegantly furnished houses, an altitude of one story was as high as they ever rose. The only brick house in the place had been standing for fifty years or more, and at the time it was built, it was the only brick house west of Pittsburg. The brick of which its walls were made were brought from Pittsburg in flatboats. It is still standing--an interesting relic of Kaskaskia's former days.

A new order of things was inaugurated by the new class of citizens, and the place began to experience the symptoms of those convulsions in which "junction cities" spring into existence. General Edgar erected a large dwelling, and furnished it in grand style. The ruins of this building still remain.--the posts and chimney are standing--the more interesting as a relic of days gone by, because it was the house in whose spacious parlors General LaFayette was entertained when he visited Kaskaskia, in 1824. William Morrison, also erected a large stone mansion, where he displayed hospitality in a princely style. The walls of this building are still standing, cracked, and shaken, however. It, too, is interesting, because the complimentary ball to General La Fayette was given in its richly furnished parlors.

In 1809, when Illinois Territory was organized, Kaskaskia became the seat of Government--the Governor and Secretary resided there, and brought all the concomitants of municipal regulations. The first session of the Territorial Legislature convened in Kaskaskia, on the 25th day of November, 1812, and continued to hold its sessions there until the capital was located at Vandalia. Kaskaskia was, and had been since the year 1795, the county seat of Randolph County; where the courts were held, from the Supreme down to the Justices.

The first newspaper in Illinois was established in 1809, by Mathew Duncan, from Kentucky. He conducted it until 1815, when it was purchased by Robert Blackwell and Daniel P. Cook. During its existence its columns were edited by many persons who have become distinguished lawyers and statesmen--Judge Breese is one of them.

During the period of ten years, from 1810 to 1820, Kaskaskia was the rendezvous of an immense floating population, which gave it the air of a bee-hive. Every emigrant to the Territory directed his course to it as the point from which to explore the country and select locations. A census taken then showed the population to be seven thousand and

some hundreds.

About 1820 other towns began to spring up and claim attention. The confusion, bustle and storm raised by the swarming emigrants in Kaskaskia, began to die away, leaving the village to gradually and quietly resume its original character.

THE CONVENT

In 1832 the Sisters of the Visitation came to Kaskaskia, and commenced the erection of a Convent. By the assistance of Col. Menard the enterprise promised a success, and early in 1833 the foundation of the structure was laid. The main building is one hundred and ten feet long, thirty-two feet wide, and four stories high. The wing, two stories high, runs back one hundred and fifty feet. It was completed and opened for the reception of pupils in 1836, and continued a flourishing institution until 1844. The building cost \$30,000 and was the largest of its class in the West, at the time of its erection.

The great flood of 1844 so damaged the building and the prospects of the institution that it was abandoned by the Sisters. Since then it has been yielding to the wear and waste of time, and must soon pass into ruins. It is a state-ly though crumbling monument of the christian enterprise of these pious and holy women. They came from Georgetown, D. C., and during their stay in Kaskaskia two of them died. The others--four in number--went to St. Louis, where they have a popular institution.

The flood of 1844--the most destructive that has occurred since the Mississippi river has been known--blighted the prospects of Kaskaskia, as it did those of every place in the river bottom. Its commercial importance was destroyed, and all that which gives life and vigor to a place was paralyzed. Many of the houses were twisted and racked upon their foundations. The damage to property was incalculable.

Again, in 1851, the bottom was inundated, and though the water did not reach the higher localities, its effects were damaging in destroying the crops of the vicinity, upon which the trade and life of the town were dependent. And again, in 1857, the waters covered the bottom, visiting destruction upon the crops and property of the Kaskaskia people. These floods have left their impress deeply marked upon the once beautiful cottages of the village, and but for a few buildings that have been repaired and improved by the more enterprising citizens, it would seem that the work of decay and ruin had commenced; but it may be a century hence ere another flood shall come, in which time the place may fully recover from the shocks it has received.

But whatever may be the fate which destiny has fixed--whether it shall rise again to eclipse its former greatness, or whether it shall pass into ruins like Troy and Babylon--

it will ever claim an important place in the annals of this country. The past, at least, is secure. It can never pass into oblivion while the history of America remains. All that which imparts interest and fascination to historic recollections is found in its records and traditions. With an existence stretching back into the darkness of an unexplored wilderness, its history blends the wild romance of Indian life with the thrilling adventures of the French pioneers; their life, exploits and gayeties, for nearly one hundred years; the pious labors of the Jesuit missionaries among the untamed savages; the founding of the first parish church in America; the military exploits of the English in 1755; the transfer of the country from France to England; the extraordinary campaign of Col. Clark; and the series of events by which the State Government of Illinois was brought into existence.

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In these sketches, a superficial outline is all that has been attempted. The student of history may form some conception of the prolific fountains, whose sources only have been pointed out.

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FORT GAGE

During the time of the Chickasaw war, in 1836; a Fort was built upon the high hill on the eastern side of the Kaskaskia, opposite the town. Of its dimensions and the materials of which it was constructed, nothing is now definitely known. Tradition alone is the authority for the fact of its erection at that period. It was repaired in 1756, and occupied by a French garrison during the "Old French War." From this time the bluff on which it stood has borne the name of "Garrison Hill." This old structure was destroyed by fire in 1766, and another Fort upon the same spot was soon afterwards erected by the English. This new structure was built of immense square timbers, and was two hundred and ninety feet long and two hundred and fifty-one feet wide. Within the main building was a magazine constructed of stone, a commandant's chamber, and some smaller houses. When Fort Chartres was abandoned in 1772, the Governor and the British garrison moved to, and occupied "Fort Gage"--the Fort having received that appellation in honor of General Gage, the then British Commander-in-Chief. At the time Col. Clark besieged and took the Fort, in 1778, it was occupied by a garrison of twenty soldiers, under the command of Governor Rocheblave, and strongly guarded by four cannons. It was then the headquarters of the British government in the West, and contained the records of the Territory from the time the English took possession, in 1763. When the governor was taken prisoner in his private chamber in the Fort, his wife, with a solicitude that never deserts a woman in the moment of peril, concealed or destroyed the archives, so that the land

grants and other valuable documents of that period, have been lost.

Col. Clark occupied the Fort while he remained, and after he left the country and the war ceased, it was deserted, and remained without an occupant until 1801, when Col. Pike's regiment occupied it for a short time. From this date it began to decay, and its walls soon crumbled and fell to the ground. It is now an obscure ruin. The traces of the walls are faintly visible. The outlines of the magazine, and the breastworks thrown up during the time of the Revolution, may yet be seen.

RILEY'S MILL

Some most deeply interesting historical recollections cluster around the place, known in modern days by the name of "Riley's Mill", situated on the eastern side of Kaskaskia. For aught that is now known to the contrary, the first mill that was erected in Illinois may have stood upon this mill site; for the time previous to the building of a mill there has passed from the traditions of Kaskaskia. Certain it is, however, that a mill was standing there one hundred and fifty years ago. According to the title records, now in possession of Mr. Riley, the name of him that owned the mill at that period was Prix Pagi. (This name is somewhat confounded with that of Paget, and as the French pronounce both names the same, it is probable that it is the same name, though spelled differently. Peck and Reynolds both employ Peget, in reference to this miller, but the name in the deed of Conveyance which Mr. Riley holds, is spelled Pagi.) He erected a stone building, and manufactured flour for the New Orleans and Mobile markets. How long he continued to run the mill is not known, but he lost his life in one of those tragic scenes common to Indian barbarity. One day while superintending the operations of the mill, the premises were attacked by a band of Kickapoo Indians, and he was murdered in a most shocking manner. When the attack was made upon the mill, a negro escaped by a back way, fled to the town and gave the alarm. The people came and found the body of Pagi upon the floor mangled and cut to pieces. The head was severed from the body, scalped, and thrown into the hopper.

After the death of Pagi, the mill was abandoned, and became a ruin--the walls only remaining. About the year 1795, General Edgar purchased the tract of land and rebuilt the mill. The mill-pond, situated about three hundred yards distant from the mill, was made by nature, and apparently designed for the purpose. It covers an area of about 40 acres, and is surrounded by an irregular range of hills, with an outlet for the water on the side towards the mill, about three hundred feet wide. An embankment, or dam, was made across this outlet, and the water forced to pass through an arched culvert, at the end of which is a gate to regulate the passage of the water. During the interval in which the mill ceased to run, this dam was almost destroyed by the wear of

the floods, but it was repaired by General Edgar, and made more substantial than before. At the time these repairs were made, Mrs. Edgar and "Dice", a negress belonging to the family, planted some little cotton-wood cions in the mellow dirt, which have grown to be stately trees. The regular order in which these trees are standing upon that embankment has prompted many a curious conjecture. Strangers visiting the ground are apt to notice this regularity.

Gen. Edgar kept the mill in operation for many years, and the pioneers, as they came to the country and settled in different parts of the county, resorted to it to have their milling done. A few of those relics of early days are still remaining, and they retain vivid recollections of the days when they rode astride a horse, with a sack containing two bushels of corn for a saddle, a distance of ten or fifteen miles, to "Edgar's Mill," and waited 'in the mill-pond until their "turn" was ground. Waiting for "turns" was an interesting epoch for boys whose sociable disposition found but few opportunities for exercise in their isolated homes. Many a happy hour has been whiled away around that old mill, by the boys who congregated there from the different settlements. "Mill boys" did not require the formalities of an introduction before they joined in a game of marbles or bat. It was a privilege to go to mill, and the longer they had to wait the better it pleased them. With men it was different. They were always in a hurry, and jealous of their rights. If one was ever cheated out of his "turn", which sometimes happened, a fight was the result. But these happy days for the boys, and hours of nervous anxiety for the men, have passed away.

The mill ceased to operate again while yet in the hands of General Edgar, and remained still for several years. In 1832, it was purchased by Messrs. Feaman & Co. It was again repaired and put in good business order. This company conducted it for some years, when it again changed hands.

It came into the possession of the present enterprising proprietor, Mr.. Daniel Riley, 1842. Formerly, the water was conveyed to the wheel through hollow logs. Since Mr. Riley has had it, he has constructed a substantial frame work for this conveyance, and has made such other improvements as prevents the waste of water, and secures a sufficient quantity to keep the mill running, with about fourteen horse power, during nearly the whole season. The wheel is an over-shot, and no more water is allowed to escape from the pond than is necessary to drive the machinery.

Such is a history of this ancient mill. All that now remains of the original structure is the northeast corner. This part of the building has stood through all the changes of its eventful existence, and its permanence would indicate that it may defy the corrosive attrition of another century.

A short distance in front of the mill stands a beautiful little mound, called "Mound Isabella", named in honor of

Mrs. Edgar. Some fruit trees, planted by her and "aunt Dice", are still growing upon this mound. This negro woman was the house servant of Mrs. Edgar. She died three years ago, having lived one hundred years.

A spring of pure cool water gushes out of the side of the bluff, close to the place where Mr. Riley's store-house is now located, whose clear stream has slaked the thirst of those who brought the germ of civilization to the Western world. A former age may claim it, and the associations of antiquity may cluster around it, but its waters are as fresh and pure today as when the first white man drank from its pebbly urn.

Mr. Riley established a store a few years ago close to his mill, and he has brought around him a very brisk and remunerative trade. In 1855, finding the capacity of the old mill inadequate to the demands of an increased population and the increased growth of wheat, he commenced the erection of a steam-mill which has since gone into operation. Both mills may be kept running most of the year by the water of the pond above described.

FORT CHARTRES

Under the patronage of the Company of the West, and bearing a charter from the crown of France, M. Pierre Duque Baisbriant, the representative of the government, and Marc Antoine de la Gaire de Ursins, the principal Secretary of the Company, came to Kaskaskia, in 1717, with instructions to erect a Fort which should be made the Seat of Government for the Illinois country.

The site selected was in the American Bottom, one mile distant from the Mississippi river, and about three miles from the eastern range of bluffs, in the northwest corner of the present limits of Randolph County. The work was commenced in 1717, and the Fort completed in two years. It was called "Fort des Chartres", for the reason that its erection was authorized by a charter from Louis XIV, King of France. It was built of timber, of ample dimensions for the erection within of a building to accommodate the Executive of the Territory, one for the garrison, a magazine, and some others. The Fort was surrounded with a strong palisade, constructed of such immense timbers, and finished so substantially, as to be almost impregnable to the assaults of any implements of war known to those early days.

It was designed for the purpose, and became the seat of government for Illinois. It was the headquarters of the French officers while the country remained in possession of France. The celebrated Francois Renault resided here, and directed his extensive mining operations. Baisbriant and Ursins were vested with the power of making grants of land. Some of their records are now in the Recorder's office of this county. For a time, Fort Chartres became the centre of business, fashion, and gayety.

The Company of the West was dissolved in 1730, and D'Artaguette was appointed Governor. In 1736, when the Chickasaw war commenced, Governor Bienville, of Louisville, called upon the Governor of Illinois for all the troops he he could raise. Exerting his influence with the chiefs of the Indian tribes west of Lake Michigan, he collected about one thousand warriors at Fort Chartres. The gallant Vincennes, of the Wabash country, united his forces with D'Artaguette. All the French soldiers that could be raised were rendezvoused at the Fort. Preparations for the expedition to meet Bienville in the South, were hastily made, and the whole army departed from Fort Chartres down the Mississippi.

The unfortunate fate of the brave and chivalrous D'Artaguette and Vincennes has been related. La Buissoniere succeeded to the Governorship of Illinois. In 1739, a further requisition was made upon him for troops. He collected about two hundred French soldiers, and three hundred Indian warriors and sailed from Fort Chartres down the Mississippi to join the Southern army.

In 1751, the Chevalier McCarty became Governor of Illinois, and arrived at Fort Chartres in August, with troops to reinforce the Fort. As war at that time was raging between France and England, and threatening to disturb the Western country, it was decided to rebuild and improve the Fort. This time it was built of durable limestone, quarried in the bluff three miles distant, boated across an intervening lake, and carted to the Fort. The plan of the new structure was different from the old one, and much larger. It was an irregular square, or quadrangle. The exterior sides were four hundred and ninety-feet, and, therefore, the main building covered an area of five acres and a fraction. The walls were two feet two inches thick, and pierced with loop-holes at regular distances, and two port-holes in the faces, and two in the flanks of each bastion for cannon. A banquette around the interior side of the wall was raised three feet high for the soldiers to stand upon when they fired from behind the parapets. Within the square of the main building were erected a Commandant's and Commissary's house; a magazine for stores, and two barracks. In the gorges of the bastions were the powder-magazine, a bakehouse and a prison. On the lower floor of the prison were four dungeons.

The commandant's house was ninety-six feet long and thirty feet wide. It contained a parlor, dining-room, bed-chamber, kitchen, one small room, five closets for servants, and a cellar. The commissary's house was precisely similar to the one just described. Opposite these was the storehouse, ninetyfeet long and twenty-four wide. It contained two large store-rooms, a parlor, chapel, an officers' guard room, a closet for the storekeeper, and bedchamber. Beneath the storehouse was a vaulted cellar. The barracks were each twenty feet square, and each contained two rooms for officers and three for soldiers. Over each building spacious lofts

extended from end to end, and were used for storing regimental stores and entrenching tools. Capt. Pitman, an engineer belonging to the British army, visited Fort Chartres about the year 1768, and gave it as his opinion that it was the strongest and most conveniently arranged fortification on the North American Continent.

When the English took possession of the country in 1765, (the cession was made in 1763), Fort Chartres was made the Seat of Government, and a small garrison stationed there. Capt. Stirling formally took possession of the country on arriving at Fort Chartres, by issuing a proclamation in the name of "His Britanic Majesty," signed by Thomas Gage, then Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Colonies. Capt. Stirling died in six months after his arrival. He was succeeded first by Major Frazier, then by Col. Reed, then by Col. Wilkins, each of whom made their residence at the Fort.

When the Fort was first built, in 1718-19, it stood about one mile distant from the river. In 1724, a great freshet overflowed the river bottom, and washed away some of the bank in front of the Fort. The margin of the Mississippi, made by alluvial soil, is ever changing. In 1756, the river bank was half a mile from the Fort. A short time before Capt. Pitman's visit in 1768, a sand bar was formed in the river, and directed the current against the bank nearest the Fort, which wore it away rapidly. Two years afterwards the river had approached so near as to alarm the officers about to the safety of their magnificent Fortress. In 1772, another freshet inundated the river bottom, and undermined the western wall of the Fort. The balance of the structure was greatly injured. It was abandoned, and the Seat of Government established at Fort Gage, upon the summit of Garrison Hill, far above the reach of floods.

Fort Chartres was thought to be the Gibraltar of America, but the turbulent current of the Mississippi, more powerful than armies and navies, worked its downfall. It crumbled and wasted rapidly. It was deserted, and the demolishing elements played familiar with its crumbling walls. In 1820 the southeast angle was still remaining. The traces of the front wall were completely gone, and the northeast sections were in ruins. From this period the process of demolition and dilapidation was rapid. Much of the stone was taken away, and used for building material in other places. It was soon a heap of mouldering ruins, and the fate of Palmyra, Persepolis and Balbec, is suggested to the visitor, as he beholds its remaining vestiges, slumbering in the midst of a forest. Trees of stately growth and clinging vines are growing upon its foundations. The river had retreated, and is a mile distant from the ruins. Upon the intervening land, which is in the very place where the mighty volume of the Mississippi's sullen waters swept along eighty years ago, there is a heavy dense growth of timber.*

*Fort Chartres is now a State Park. The foundations of the buildings and the fortress wall have been rebuilt to show the original plan of the Fort. E.P.L.

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER

The town of Prairie du Rocher was founded about the year 1722--one hundred and thirty-seven years ago. About that time a few French families gathered together and formed the nucleus for the town. Others coming to the country, cast their lot with them, and a flourishing little village was started. The strongest inducements it could hold out to emigrants, was its secluded situation and romantic scenery. It stood at the foot of the Mississippi bluffs--whose picturesque grandeur is unsurpassed by any range along that great river--fourteen miles from Kaskaskia, and three miles from Fort Chartres. Though it never attained that degree of importance which marked the prosperity of its cotemporaneous rivals, yet it acquired, in an early day, all the concomitants of a healthy, vigorous town. The evidences of water-mills in its vicinity, erected there in a very early period of its existence, may yet be seen, and the vestiges of stone buildings in the town, evidently the work of wealth and enterprise, are yet visible.

In the vicinity of the town were many natural objects of curiosity, to attract the attention of those who had a taste for the wonderful, and probably from this cause many were induced to locate in that place. The natural mill site situated in a ravine which abruptly breaks the range of rocky bluffs that overlooks the town, was something to attract wonder and admiration, as well as to furnish to some enterprising capitalist the advantages of a saw mill more than half constructed. The range of bluffs on one side of this break, following the course of the ravine, describes an arc, and a natural ridge starting from a point of the bluff on the opposite side of the ravine, marks the diameter of the circle, and reaches within two hundred feet of the bluff on the other side. This ridge was finished out by artificial means in the days of the Jesuits, and gave a fall of near twenty feet to the water where it dammed the ravine. The area of the mill-pond is about two hundred acres, and the stream of water coming through the bluffs is fed by never-failing springs.

There is a spring situated at the foot of the bluffs, one mile above the town, which gushes out at the base of a perpendicular rock, towering up two hundred feet high, and sends forth an immense volume. Formerly the aperture through which the water rose was about six feet in diameter, and its depth could not be fathomed. Latterly, it has been nearly filled with sticks and stones by wanton hands. The crystal purity of this spring would suggest that it might have been the fountain so eagerly sought by the Spanish explorers of this Continent, which they supposed to possess properties that would give immortality to youthful vigor.

A cave in the side of the bluff not far distant from the spring, is another object of curious interest. The entrance to the cavern is about sixty feet high from the base of the

rock; is almost round, and about six feet in diameter. Its interior chambers have been explored somewhat, but nothing is known of their dimensions. There is a legend which relates that at one time the Spaniards hid valuable treasures in the cave. Many an avaricious spirit has searched and shoveled in vain for the possession of those treasures, and the same inducement to search remains.

The common Field, and Commons of Prairie du Rocher were granted to the village in the year 1730, by Jean Baptiste St. Therse, nephew of Baisbriant, Governor of Louisiana, who obtained the title from the Royal Company of the Indies. The church property was obtained from the same source, and the church was erected in the year 1734. The same building is still standing, and forms one of the most interesting relics of former years to be found about the village. It was constructed in the French style of architecture, by driving cedar posts into the ground, and filling the space between them with stone and mortar. For a period of one hundred and twenty-five years it has stood against storm and flood, and its walls have echoed the pious articulations of many holy men, who have long since passed to the realms of a brighter existence. Within its portals have been christened the infants of three successive generations, and the marriage vows of the parish people in all that time have been heard at its sacred altar. But mutation has been written upon it as surely as it was upon the minarets of ancient Ninevah. Though the rites of the church are yet performed within its ancient portals, the time-worn walls are yielding to the pressure of the roof, and must ere long fall to the ground. Preparations have already commenced for the erection of a new one, which will contrast strikingly with the rude structure of the old one.

Among the earliest of the French settlers in Prairie du Rocher, appear the names of Etienne Langlois, Jean Baptiste Blais, Jean Baptiste Barbeau, Antoine Louvier, LaCompte, and some others.

Etienne Langlois came from Canada, and devoted himself to farming. He became a very influential man in the community, and left a very respectable family. His oldest son, Etienne, was a wheel-wright, and a very useful man in the town. He left three sons--Etienne, Charles, and William. Charles is now living about four miles west of Prairie du Rocher. The other two died several years ago.

Francois was the second son of the first Langlois, and the father of Jerard, Antoine, Francois, Michael, and Benjamin, who were conspicuous members of that community forty years ago and later. Francois Langlois, now living about five miles east of the town, is the son of Jerard. The family is very numerous.

Jean Baptiste Blais was the germ of that respectable family. He devoted himself to the quiet pursuit of farming,

and was a leading man in the village. He reached an extreme old age, and died in the year 1783, leaving four sons--Antoine, Joseph, Charles, and Louis--the latter died in early life. The others were industrious, respectable citizens. Joseph and Antoine died in 1823; Charles in 1831. Antoine Blais, who is now merchandising in Prairie du Rocher, and Expedient, his brother, living seven miles east of the town, are sons of Antoine, and grandsons of Jean Baptiste Joseph.

Jean Baptiste Barbeau was another of the first emigrants from Canada, and one of the founders of Prairie du Rocher. He was the father of the respectable family bearing his name, who have always held a prominent position in that community. His sons were Andrew, Antoine, Baptiste, and Henry, all of whom are dead. Their descendants are numerous. Andrew, the oldest son, reached an extreme old age, and died suddenly, while walking upon the bluffs, a few months ago. Mr. Cole and Mr. Crane, of St. Louis, both married daughters of Antoine.

Antoine Louvier came in early times from Canada and engaged in farming. His son Antoine became a very prominent man, and died in 1836, leaving a very numerous family, many of whom are still living in the village.

Damour Louvier was a branch of the same family and lived in the town during a long life.

A Mr. LaCompte was one of the first settlers, and died about the close of the last century. He left a son who was promoted to the post of Major of the Militia, 1812, which place he filled with much popularity. He was among the first men of Prairie du Rocher during his life. He has a son now residing in St. Genivieve, Missouri.

Among those who came in later years are the names of Jean Baptiste du Clais; Frny, Joseph, Alexis and Isadore Godair; Francois and Joseph Tongais; Joseph Champagne; Joseph Lamore; the Fascair family and some others.

Jean Baptiste DuClais was a blacksmith, and a very useful man to the town, and the surrounding country. He lived to be very old, and died in 1838. He had a son, Michael, who was an industrious farmer. He died in 1839, leaving a large family, many of whom are now living in the town.

The Godair brothers came from Detroit and engaged in farming. They became somewhat distinguished for hunting adventures. They left a numerous descendency, who are engaged in farming.

Joseph Tongais lived in Prairie du Rocher until his death, in 1827, having spent an industrious life. His brother Francois died in 1827, leaving two sons--Francois and Amade--both residing in Monroe County.

Joseph Champagne was a Canadian, and came to Prairie du Rocher about the close of the last century. He was a carpenter by trade, and built the mansion of Col. Menard, at the foot of Garrison Hill, on the east side of the Kaskaskia river. This house is still standing, but in a state of rapid decay.* Champagne died in St. Clair County, in 1828.

Joseph Lamore was a farmer, and died in 1835^{1825 EPL}, leaving no descendents about Prairie du Rocher.

The Pascair family became numerous, and bore a conspicuous part in the community. Ambrose, John and Henry Kerr, are descendants of this family.

The history of Prairie du Rocher presents no marked event. It was strictly a French village for more than an hundred years, and the orderly inhabitants quietly pursued their various avocations, enjoying their social amusements undisturbed. They were a happy, contented people, unambitious, and careless of wealth or distinction. They were free from that strife, contention and turmoil which attends the pursuit of wealth and political preferment. Their life was an uninterrupted stream of quiet, joyous happiness.

About the year 1800, the first English or American settlers appeared among the people of Prairie du Rocher. Archibald McNab came from Kentucky and established a tannery--the first in the place--and carried on that business until 1821. In that year he died. Alexander McNab, now living in the town, is a son of Archibald.

About the same time, or probably as early as 1795, Clement Drury, from Maryland, came to Prairie du Rocher, and erected a horse-mill. This mill stood near the present residence of Mr. Sprigg. It did a good business, and was a great benefit to the people for many years. Mr. Drury died in 1812, leaving four sons--John, William, Clement, and Raphael. John emigrated and settled in Missouri. William and Clement located in town, and died there some years ago, leaving families. Raphael died in California.

Henry Conner came from Kentucky, in 1812, and settled in the town. Two years afterwards, he was appointed to the office of Sheriff. He was Marshal of the Territory at one time, and filled other offices. He left three sons--Barnet, William, and Edward. Barnet located in Monroe county, and died there in 1852. William lives in Wisconsin. Edward located in Prairie du Rocher, where he died, leaving a family which still reside there.

In 1814, Henry Kerr, an Englishman, came from Boston, and established a store. He continued in this business several years. Ambrose, John, and Henry Kerr, before referred to, are his sons. The two former are merchandising; the latter lives two miles from town, and is engaged in farming.

In 1824, the population of Prairie du Rocher was about five hundred. In that year, Andrew Barbeau built a mill about one mile below town. In 1825, the town was incorporated, but there appearing to be no necessity for an organization, it was abandoned. In 1835, it was renewed again, but since has ceased to exist. In 1840, William Henry, Esq. erected and put in operation a steam-mill upon the same ground where the new mill of Brickey & Lee now stands. In 1850, an impetus was given to the progress of the town, since which time it has been improving rapidly, and promises a healthy and vigorous growth.

The place now contains one first class flouring mill; four dry goods stores; two grocery stores; two furniture stores; one saddlery shop; one tailor shop; one boot and shoe shop; one wagon shop; three blacksmith shops; one wagon manufactory two caprenter and cabinet shops; two hotels; one church--no resident priest. Present population about five hundred.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

A special sketch having been devoted to the leading events which precede the existence of Randolph county, and which transpired within its limits; and, also, a sketch of the towns which have marked its progress, but little remains of its history beyond the transition from a wilderness to the high state of prosperous development which it now enjoys, and the arrival of the pioneers who laid the foundation for that great change.

1798*-Tradition has it that when Col. Clark took possession of the country, in 1778, he named the district around Kaskaskia "Randolph County", as a compliment to Edmund Randolph, the distinguished Statesman of Virginia. The limits of the county were not defined; neither was there a county organization. Upon the arrival of Governor St. Clair, at Kaskaskia, in 1790, he established St. Clair County, which embraced all the southern part of the State below a point on the Illinois river, including the region which Col. Clark had previously named Randolph County.

1795--In 1795, however, Randolph County was formally established, and the machinery of local government put in operation. It included all that part of the State which lies south of a line running upon the parallel of the New Design Settlement, in Monroe county, due east to the Wabash river.

At the time the county was organized, the area which it now includes was an almost unbroken wilderness, interrupted only by the villages of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher. But the precursors of civilization and refinement were on their way, and the rays of a new era were reaching into its wild woods. The story of its fertile soil, its delightful and health-giving climate, and its crystal streams of water, had gone to the Atlantic coast and awakened a spirit of emigration. Lured by the accounts of a country for which Nature

had done so much, the pioneers began to drop in and join the scattering few who had already located amidst its darkened forests. These were a brave and noble race of men, and merit a place in these sketches. They opened the way for the great improvement that has followed, the blessings of which are now enjoyed by those inhabiting the county.. They, too, furnished the materials, and with them occurred the events which impart all that is interesting to the early history of Randolph County.

SETTLEMENT--AND PIONEERS OF RANDOLPH COUNTY

1780.--A little colony of pioneers--some of whom were soldiers under Col. Clark--made a settlement on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, three miles from town, as early as the year 1780. The names of these settlers were John Montgomery, Joseph Anderson, John Dodge, John Doyle, David Pagon, M. Augustus, James Curry, and Levi Teel. They erected a few rude cabins, and made small farms. John Montgomery located upon the identical spot where Stace McDonough settled when he came to the country twenty years later. The settlement was almost broken up before the year 1790.

These pioneers experienced all the incidents common to frontier life, and encountered perilous adventures of a character so thrilling as to assume the air of fiction. One day, James Curry and Levi Teel were out hunting, and being overtaken by nightfall, they encamped in a new house just erected by David Pagon, but not yet occupied. During the latter part of the night, the house was besieged by a band of sixteen Piankashaw Indians. Teel proposed to surrender, lest a worse fate should befall them. To this proposition Curry resolutely demurred. He was brave, even to desperation; and knowing the house had been built substantial, and that the door was strongly barred, he determined to give battle. Teel went to the door, either to open it, or reconnoitre, and while standing near it, the Indians stuck a spear through a hole in the door into his foot, which fastened him to the floor. Instinctively he seized the spear to pull it out, when another spear was driven into his hand. His heartless enemies now had him fast, and they jagged and cut his hands in a most shocking manner. Curry, fearing lest Teel should open the door, mounted the loft and commenced firing upon the assailants. He fired three shots in rapid succession, each time bringing a warrior to the ground. Still fearing that Teel would open the door, he descended to the floor, and finding him disabled, he again sprang to the loft and renewed his desperate defense. Discovering that the Indians had huddled close against the house to avoid his destructive shots, he tumbled the weight-poles of the roof down upon them, killing their chief, and wounding some others. This intrepid feat, and the approach of morning light drove the Indians from the house, leaving Curry the victorious champion of the siege.

By his fearless daring he saved himself and companion from Indian captivity, and probably death at the stake.

Curry was one of Clark's favorite soldiers, and distinguished himself in the capture of Forts Gage and Sackville. He was foremost in every perilous enterprise, and never quailed before danger. His life was one of thrilling adventures, and fate doomed him to a tragic end. In company with Joseph Anderson, he went out hunting and never returned. The presence of lurking, hostile savages, left no doubts about the manner of his death.

Joseph Curry, now an old man, living at Mr. Riley's Mill, is a grandson of the pioneer hero.

This little settlement was harrassed unceasingly by the Indians until the settlers were forced to abandon it. But it was renewed again in a few years, and became one of the most important in the county.

1780 - In the same year that this settlement was made opposite Kaskaskia, another one was commenced on the same side of the river, above the mouth of Nine Mile creek, by some of Clark's soldiers, and a few friends whom they had induced to come to the country. Among the settlers were Daniel Hicks, Henry and Elijah Smith, Hitterbrand, Hayden, Lanceford and some others. Most of these men lived and died in this settlement. They were quiet, industrious people, and took but little part in any thing beyond the limits of their own neighborhood. The descendants of some of them are still living in the county.

1783--In the year 1783, Thomas Hughs, from Kentucky, came to the Territory to select a place with a view of bringing out his family. He marked a place for settlement on the eastern side of the Kaskaskia river, in the Montgomery neighborhood, and then returned for his family in Kentucky. On his return to that State, he persuaded some friends to accompany him, and a small party started for Illinois. While crossing the Ohio river, they were attacked by Indians, and Hughs and three others of the party were killed. Mrs. Hughs was sitting in the boat with her child at the breast, and a ball from one of the savages' guns spattered its brains in her face.

The balance of the party escaped and returned to Kentucky. Some years afterwards, Mrs. Hughs married James Pillars, and with his two sons--John and Richard, and the surviving son of Hughs--James--they resolved to resume the journey to the wilds of Illinois, which had been so suddenly interrupted by the death of Hughs.

1795--They arrived at Kaskaskia in 1795, and made a settlement on the east side of the river--on the farm which is now occupied by Henry Hughs, and widely known as the "old Hughs place". Pillars remained upon the farm several years, and was an industrious, quiet and respected citizen.

James Hughs--son of him who was killed by the Indians-- returned to Kentucky and married, and came again to Illinois in the year 1800. He was a man of remarkable energy and sound judgment, and became a very important constituent of the infant settlement. He was in the United States ranging service, in 1812, He obtained possession of his step-father's farm, and lived upon it until his death. His sons have borne a respected position in this county.

James Hughs was the oldest, and became a very popular man. He was often elected to fill important offices. He died in Kaskaskia, in 1842. John Hughs was the second son, and now lives about ten miles northwest of Chester. Stace located on the west side of Kaskaskia river, in the O'Harra neighborhood, and died there in 1857. Felix resides near his brother John, is a farmer, and holds the office of magistrate. Henry lives upon the farm of his father where he was born.

John Pillars opened a farm about half a mile northwest of his father, but moved soon afterwards, and located on the western side of the Opossumden prairie. He was a man of high standing, having been chosen major of the militia, which position he held for a long term of years. He died in 1851, on his farm, where he had lived nearly half a century.

Richard Pillars was of a migratory disposition, seldom remaining long at any place. He last lived on Mary's River, near the Little Mill seat, and died there in 1844. The descendants of the Pillars are still residing in the county.

1797--^{*}Stace McDonough, one of the most conspicuous and leading characters of pioneer times, came and located in the Pillars' settlement in 1787. He was a soldier in the Kentucky militia, and was in many expeditions against the Indians. He served under Col. Clark in an expedition to the Wabash, in 1786. He was in the disastrous defeat of Gen. St. Clair, in 1791, and miraculously saved himself from that dreadful carnage. He commanded a boat on the Ohio river, in 1793, and while passing down the stream was shot in the shoulder by some lurking savages on the shore. This wound affected him through life. He was also with Anthony Wayne, and suited the character of that General, whose exploits gained for him the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony." During the war of 1812, he carried the mail from St. Louis, by way of Kaskaskia, to Shawneetown, and though the route was beset by dangers from the hostile Indians, he made his trips regularly. He was elected Captain of a ranging company, and filled the station with marked ability. He lived on the farm where he first settled, for nearly half a century, and died much lamented. He left two sons--James and David; the former settled in the lower end of the Opossumden prairie about the year 1820. He died there some years ago, and his family are living around the old farm. David lives on the farm made by his father.

1798--Another addition was made to this settlement in the person of Jonathan Pettit, in the year 1798. He was a noble specimen of the pioneer class, and by his enterprising energy he became a valuable acquisition to the little colony in which he located. He erected a mill on Nine Mile creek at the point where the Chester and Evansville road crosses that stream. Some evidences of the existence of this mill may yet be found. Pettit was an active, industrious man, full of life and energy. Like most of the brave pioneers, he joined the "Rangers" in 1812, and discharged his military duties in a manner very creditable to himself and the service. His sons were David, Henry, Jonathan, and Joseph. The only one of the name of this family remaining in the county is Henry Newton Pettit, who lives about five miles northwest of Chester.

1795--About 1795, John J. Whiteside, and some others, laid off a town on the western bank of the Kaskaskia river, not far from the northern limits of Randolph county, and called it Washington, but it ceased to grow and be called a town in a very few years. It was a town only in name. Some of the Going family located in this town, but they remained but a short time.

Before the close of the century, another settlement was commenced in Horse Prairie--a name given it because of the great number of wild horses found in it. The settlers here were Samuel and Winder Kinney, Jarrot Brickey, Chance Ratcliff, Gibbons, Robert McMahon, and some others. These men had first located about the New Design, in Monroe County. For a time this settlement promised to become permanent and lasting, but it was harassed by the Indians until nearly all the settlers left it.

One of the most shocking Indian butcheries that ever befell the family of any man, happened to that of Robert McMahon. The Indians attacked his house one day, while the family were all at home, and killed Mrs. McMahon and four children. McMahon himself, and two small daughters, were fettered and taken prisoners. The Indians, with their captives, hurried away, lest the whites should pursue them. Some days afterwards, Mr. Judy went to McMahon's house, and instead of finding the family alive and well, as he had expected, he found the mangled bodies of five stretched in a row upon the floor, and the dead body of the baby in the cradle, supposed to have died of hunger. The sad intelligence was given to the settlements around, and a small party started in pursuit of the Indians, but they had made good their escape.

The people of the surrounding neighborhoods gathered together and buried the dead bodies, and after the funeral was over, a religious meeting was held. The solemn devotions, prompted by the awfully sorrowful occasion, continued until a late hour in the evening. Just as the congregation was about breaking up, Mr. McMahon came in, nearly exhausted,

and fainting from fatigue and mental anxiety. If some mysterious being from the spirit world had appeared in the midst of that assembly, no greater surprise could have been produced. He was informed that his family had been buried that day, and the awful butchery of which they were the victims, had been the occasion of that meeting. Struggling emotions of piercing sorrow and thankful joy filled his heart. His family had been murdered, but kind friends had buried them, and mingled tears of sorrow with the sod over their graves; he had escaped from a horrible captivity, and generous friends surrounded him, but the thought of his two lovely daughters, still subject to the will of heartless savages, almost made him frantic. Imagine, if possible, the feelings of that man with such reflections upon his mind. He told the story of the attack upon his house, and how brutally his lovely family were murdered before his eyes, while he was bound and tied down, unable to defend them. When his wife and four children lay dead upon the floor, he and the two little girls were marched off, and started under the control of their captors, they knew not whither. The first night after they started, the Indians tied McMahon down with tug-ropes, stripped him of most of his clothing, and put a belt containing little bells around his body, so that escape was impossible.

This night a heavy snow fell, and the weather turned excessively cold. The next day they traveled hastily over the snowy, frozen ground, which almost killed McMahon and the little girls. The third night the party camped above Sugar Creek, not far from the locality of Lebanon, in St. Clair County. They had nothing but dried venison to eat, and so little of that, that it did not satisfy the cravings of nature. But McMahon, although nearly starved and frozen, determined to make his escape if possible. The Indians took the precaution to tie and secure him as they had done the previous night, but, after they had all lain down and were asleep, he slipped the cords from his wrists and body, and tied what little clothes he yet had on. around the belt of bells, so that they made no noise. He was just attempting to rise, when one of the Indians raised his head up and looked around, but not noticing McMahon, laid down again. When the Indian again slept, he rose quietly and escaped, leaving his shoes and most of his clothing. Traveling a short distance, barefooted and almost naked, he thought it would be death to continue, and returned to the camp and tried to get his shoes, but he could not without waking the Indians. Preferring to die a free man, of cold and hunger, in the woods, rather than risk his life with those who had cruelly murdered his family, he started for the New Design, scarcely expecting to ever reach it. The night following that of his escape, he laid down by a log, and covering himself with leaves, he slept a little, but his feet and elbows were severely frost bitten. The next day, late in the evening, he arrived at Prairie du Rocher, nearer dead than alive. From there he proceeded to the Lemons' Fort to join his friends as above related.

He did not inform his daughters of his intention to escape, fearing they might cry and prevent him from getting away. He left them bitter as was the necessity, to the mercy of the savages, trusting that they might yet be rescued; and so they were.

One incident connected with this horrible affair should be related to show the sagacity of a little fistic dog. During the few days that McMahon's family lay dead, in the house where they were murdered, this little dog, a favorite in the family, would come to the New Design, whine piteously, and run back and forth towards McMahon's house, but no one took notice of him. His visits were repeated daily; but the object of his coming was not imagined or thought of until the murder was discovered.

When McMahon had returned and gone into the meeting, previously mentioned, this little dog was in the house. He did not recognize his master at first, he was so changed, but after a while he found him out, and then leaped upon him, and frisked about almost wild with joy.

Some years after the murder of his family, McMahon married again, and lived in Horse Prairie. He was appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and a Justice of the Peace in Randolph County, which offices he filled with much ability and satisfaction a long time. He moved first to St. Clair, and then to Madison county, where he died.

As remarked in a preceding paragraph, the settlement in Horse Prairie was almost broken previous to the year 1800. Besides McMahon, Henry Levens and Jarrot Brickey, were about the only ones who remained permanently. The sons of Henry Levens--Thomas, Isaiah, Otho and Bazyl--all located around the home of their father, and became prominent men in that little community, but they, and all their descendants, are gone now.

Jarrot Brickey was another of the sturdy, staunch pioneers, who braved the dangers of Indian Massacres and midnight assassinations. He lived an industrious, respected citizen of Horse Prairie for nearly half a century, and during that time he was prominent in all those scenes which mark the pioneer times of Randolph County. He was a Ranger in 1812.

His son--Preston B. Brickey--located half a mile north of Red Bud, and became a respectable farmer. His sons--John and William--are now citizens of Red Bud, and own a large flouring mill.

1800.--Outside of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, the two settlements to which reference has been made in the preceding paragraphs, included the entire population of Randolph County, at the commencement of the present century; but the way was now opened, and new arrivals became more frequent. New settlements were commenced, and additions made to those

already established, more rapidly.

Among the first immigrants to the County, after the commencement of 1800 was Robert Reynolds, from Tennessee, and formerly from Ireland. After remaining in Kaskaskia a few months, he located in the settlement of Hughs and Pillars, on the east side of the river. He became a leading man in the new settlement, and was often elected to fill important offices in the county. He remained in the county upwards of twenty years, and then went to Madison county, where he died. His oldest son, John Reynolds, became a distinguished man in early times--was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, a member of the Legislature, a member of Congress, Governor of the State, and is now more intimately known by the people than any other man in Illinois. He now lives in Belleville, at the age of sixty-three years. His brother, Thomas Reynolds, became a distinguished lawyer and judge.

1801--In 1801, Joseph Heard arrived in Kaskaskia and settled upon Garrison Hill. A few years afterward he moved and opened a farm two and a half miles north of Chester, on Gravel Creek, the same that is now owned by J. B. Holmes, and cultivated by John Claupick. Heard lived here for some years, and improved his farm, and raised large crops. Hugh Heard, the oldest son of Joseph, settled upon a farm about two miles north of his father, which is yet known as the "Old Heard Farm." It is now occupied by Henry Bode. Heard occupied this farm for many years, and then moved away to Wisconsin.

James Heard, the second son, located still farther north, and made a farm, where he lived to be an old man. Joseph, William, and James Heard, now living in the same neighborhood, are the sons of James.

1801--George Franklin came with Joseph Heard, and made the farm on which Lemuel Barker now lives, four miles east of Kaskaskia. Some years afterwards he moved and settled one mile east of the present location of Pinckneyville, in Perry County, on what is now known as the "Old Baldrige Farm."

1802--In 1802, the "Irish Settlement", near the mouth of Plumb Creek, was founded. James Patterson, from Abbeville District, South Carolina, came with his family, and branching out beyond the limits of the other settlement, made a permanent location at this place, which took its name from the fact that he and subsequent settlers were from South Carolina--or what is sometimes known as "South Carolina Irish".

James Patterson was a man of remarkable energy and activity, and always stood high in the community. He often held the offices of Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner. In the ranging service of 1812 he bore an active

part. He had four sons--John, Samuel, Reuben, and James Harvey. John located in the same settlement of his father, where he lived for many years, and afterwards moved to Hill Prairie, where he died in 1837. Samuel settled in Horse Prairie; Reuben in Hitchcock Prairie, where he now lives. James H. now lives upon the farm first made by his father. The Patterson family have always occupied a prominent position in the county, and are well and widely known.

1802--John Fulton, from Tennessee, came in 1802, and located in the same settlement. He was a valuable addition to this community always active, and foremost in whatever promised to promote the best interests of the public. His sons--Thomas, David, and Cyrus--all located in the same neighborhood, where Thomas and Cyrus died. David lives in Marion County.

1802--William Roberts, from Lexington, Kentucky, came in 1802, and settled on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, in the neighborhood of Hughs. He opened a farm and in addition to this employment, he traded down the river, and became well known along the banks of the Mississippi, from Kaskaskia to New Orleans. Having spent twenty years of an eventful and useful life, amidst the pioneer scenes of Illinois, he died in 1822.

1802--Thomas Roberts, son of William, who had nearly reached his majority at the time of coming to Illinois, located upon a farm near his father. He became a highly respected citizen as he advanced in age, and was often promoted to positions of importance. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for a long term of years, and was County Commissioner at various times. Towards the close of his life he became a devoted Christian, and gave his time and means liberally to the church. He died in 1858. His descendants are numerous. His sons were Thomas, Darius, William, John, Daniel Preston, Jacob, Wyley, Volney, and Perry. All have families except Darius, who died in early life.

- 1802--Robert Tindall came from Chester County, South Carolina, and settled on what is now known as the Fleming Farm, situated some five miles northeast of Chester. Here he commenced the erection of a water-mill, on a small stream which flows past the farm, but before it was completed the floods washed it away. He then erected a horse-mill near his residence, at which the settlers around were supplied with their breadstuff. The advantage of this mill was felt by all the new comers, and it was a great inducement for them to settle around it. Mr. Tindall was a valuable pioneer in the settlement, and spent a life in some useful employment to himself and his neighbors.

He had four sons, two of whom are yet living--Reuben and Robert. The former is a citizen of Chester, and known as one of the oldest natives of Illinois. Robert lives in the vicinity of Steelville.

1802--John and Ephraim Bilderback came to Illinois in the year 1802, and located permanently. Ephraim made a farm in the region of the settlement on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, about one mile north of Edgar's--now Riley's mill. John settled upon a farm which adjoins, or forms a part of the one now occupied by Armsted Jones. These two men were intelligent, active, and industrious; and by their solid, substantial ability, they soon became the representative men in the little community of which they formed a part.

1802--John was in the ranging service, and displayed the same traits of perseverance and bravery there that characterized him in the retired but equally responsible sphere of life. He died, leaving no descendants.

Ephraim devoted himself to farming, almost constantly, and displayed an industry that is worthy of imitation. He was the father of William, Stuart, James, Charles, Franklin, Henry, Ephraim, Thomas, and John, each of whom became respectable citizens of the county. William located a short distance below the site of Liberty, near the dividing line between Randolph and Jackson counties, where he lived for many years, then moved away to Wisconsin, and died there in 1849. Franklin lived at the old place. Ephraim went to Perry County, and remained a few years, but returned and made a farm on Mary's river, and remained until his death. John settled in Lively Prairie, where he died. James is still living upon a farm about four miles north of Chester. There are many of the descendants of these men now living in the county.

1800--Benjamin Crane, with seven sons--Benjamin, Squire, William, James, Joel, Lewis, and John--came to Illinois about 1802, or probably two years earlier, and settled on Mary's river, about four miles above the mouth. These were men of decided character, and soon became known in all the other settlements. Their traits of character were well adapted to a pioneer country, and their influence in advancing the new region in which they had decided to live, was successfully exerted. They were the leading men in settling the country around the mouth of Mary's river, and the Island opposite, which bears the name of Crane's Island. John lived upon this Island for many years, and died there in 1850. Joel died the same year. The other brothers, except Lewis, who now lives in California, died several years previous. James Harvey and Nelson R. Crane, residents of Chester, are sons of John Crane.

1802--Paul Harelston settled on the west side of the Kaskaskia river, in 1802, near the mouth of Camp's Creek. He became a very prominent man in those early days, and held the office of Sheriff for a short time. No other information could be obtained about him.

Abijah Leavitt was a soldier in Col. Pike's division, which came to Fort Gage in 1803. He obtained a discharge

from the army, and made a farm one mile back of Garrison Hill. He lived upon this farm until a few years ago, when he died. A quiet, industrious citizen, he enjoyed the esteem of his neighbors. The place where he lived is now occupied by his son.

1803--Robert Huggins, from South Carolina, settled in the Irish Settlement, in 1803. He lived there some years, and then moved into the Opposumden Prairie. James Huggins, son of Robert, settled in Flat Prairie about the year 1817, and made the farm which is now known as the "Arche McDill place." It was the first farm in that Prairie. The descendants of Huggins are now living in Perry County.

1804--John Lacy came to Illinois from South Carolina in 1804, and settled upon the farm which has been known in later years as the "Major Adair place." He lived here some years, until his death. Major Adair married the widow Lacy. John Lacy, now living upon the same place, is a son of the pioneer.

1804--In 1804, a numerous and valuable addition was made to the Irish Settlement at the mouth of Plumb Creek. John McClinton, David and James Anderson, and Adam Hill, from Abbeville, South Carolina with their families, numbering in the aggregate thirty-one members--nine of whom are yet living--arrived in this settlement, on the 25th of December of that year. This company infused into the little settlement a life and activity hitherto unknown.

John McClinton's wife died a few weeks after they arrived, and he died about one year after her death, leaving John, Samuel, and William--who were placed under the guardianship of the Hills and Anderson. John and William both died many years ago. Samuel located finally near Sparta, where he lived for many years, and became widely known as an active, respectable citizen. He died four or five years ago, leaving a large family.

1804--David Anderson, who afterwards obtained the title of Colonel, was a leading and popular man in the community from the time of his arrival. He was a strong, athletic man, very benevolent and kind in his disposition, and a firm friend of the church. His merit became known beyond the limits of his own neighborhood, and he was often called upon to fill stations of official trust. As Colonel of the militia he was a favorite, and displayed an ability creditable to himself and the high position he filled. His sons all died while young. His oldest daughter married Robert G. Shannon.

1804--James Anderson lived but a few years after coming to Illinois. He was noted for his retired, unassuming disposition, and kindness of heart. He left five sons--James, John, William, Thomas and David, all of whom became respectable citizens of the county. William and David are dead; the other three are still living. Thomas is a prominent member

of the church.

1804--Adam Hill settled on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Kelly, near Evansville. Here he lived in the quiet pursuit of farming until his death. His sons, John, William, Adam, Robert and Samuel became well known citizens of the county. William is now living in Marion county. John, Adam and Robert are dead. Samuel is living near the old place of his father, a kind, sociable citizen.

1804--The Irish Settlement was increased by another party of emigrants from Abbeville, South Carolina, during the same year, or in the commencement of the year following. Absalom Cox, James and Archibald Thompson, William McBride and Robert McDonald, were the leaders of this party.

Absalom Cox was elected in later years a Captain of a militia company. He was an important member of the community, and lived a useful life. He established a ferry across the Kaskaskia river, which is known to this day as "Cox's Ferry." He died on the farm where he settled, leaving four sons:--John, William, Thomas, and Absalom.

John is now an old man living upon his father's farm. William lives adjoining the same place. Thomas and Absalom are dead.

1804--James Thompson located upon a farm in this settlement, and lived a life of an industrious, respectable citizen. He was a man of patriotic feelings, and his country never called for his services without a ready response. His sons were Robert and Archibald, the latter died in youth.

Robert lived on Plumb. Creek, where he died in 1830. His sons were James B., John B., Andrew and Robert. The former two are living in the settlement of their father and grandfather; the latter two are dead.

1804--Archibald Thompson was a man of excellent character, and a very efficient member of the community. He lived some years in the settlement where he first located, and then moved, in the year 1812, to a place two miles south of the present town of Evansville. Reaching an advanced age, he died in 1833. His sons were Robert, William, Moses, Archibald, John and James. Robert lived upon the farm, made by his father until he grew to be an old man, and died only a few weeks since. William settled two and a half miles south of Preston, where he still resides. Moses settled about 1816 on the farm now occupied by John M. Thompson.

He afterwards moved to St. Clair County, and died there in 1846. Archibald went to Hitchcock Prairie in 1822, and lived there until his death, in 1856. His descendants are living in the same neighborhood. John Thompson became a very prominent man in the county. He was once County Commissioner. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and died during the session of that body. James

Thompson, the youngest of the brothers, lived upon his father's farm until he died, in 1835.

1804--William McBride was a valuable constituent of the Irish Settlement. He labored much, and lived in a manner which rendered him a favorite in the community. He was somewhat advanced in age when he came, but he endured the privations of pioneer life very well. He died in 1818. His sons, Thomas--who had a family when they came, John and William, settled around their father, and were industrious, highly esteemed citizens. They are all dead now. Thomas left two sons--William and John. The former lives in Washington County; the latter on the old place. William McBride was Captain of a militia company in 1813, and once held the office of County Commissioner. Mrs. Wilson, now living in Chester, is the only surviving one of John McBride's family.

1804--Robert McDonough remained in the settlement until his death. His family then moved away, and none of his descendants are now in the county.

1804--In the same year--1804--Samuel Cochran located upon the land which is now known as the "Haskin farm." He was far out from the settlement at that time, and lived somewhat secluded, yet he was very sociable, and fond of company. He was an influential and popular man, and held several important offices. He died in Jackson County, in 1824. His sons were John, William, George, Alexander and Elisha. John improved a farm near the Bilderbacks, and lived upon it until his death. William settled, lived and died upon the farm on which Joseph Hardin now resides, one mile northwest of Chester. Mrs. VanZant, now living in Chester at an advanced age, is the daughter of Samuel Cochran. George moved to Jackson County, and there became a very prominent man. The other brothers also went to Jackson County. They were noted for their exploits in hunting.

1804--About this time a man by the name of Emsley Jones settled in the region of Liberty. Another man named Reed and settled in the same neighborhood. Jones and Reed got into a quarrel, which finally resulted in Jones killing Reed, for which crime he was hung, in Kaskaskia. This was the first execution upon the gallows in Randolph County. A short time afterwards, an Indian was hung for murdering a white man. These are the only two instances where capital punishment has been resorted to within the limits of the county since it had an existence, and it is earnestly hoped that such a proceeding will never again blacken her fair fame. If, however, the necessity should occur, her courts must yield obedience to the requirements of imperative laws.

1805--Alexander Barber came in 1805 from Ohio. He first settled near the Bilderbacks, on the east side of the Kaskaskia river. Being a man of strong native intellect, a clear judgment, and robust constitution, he took a leading position among the other stalwart characters of the settle-

ment in which he located. His employment was farming, but, as the settlements increased, he was engaged in building mills. Skilled in this branch of business, and possessing a great energy, he was a very useful man in the new country, and did much for its advancement. About the year 1825, he located on the farm where he now resides, two miles north of Liberty. Here he erected a mill; and he has been engaged with mills nearly ever since. The name of Barber suggests the idea of a mill. More than forty years ago he was elected a Justice of the Peace--a position for which Nature seems to have designed him--and he still holds the office, having filled it during all that time without intermission. There is probably no man in Illinois who has held that office so long, and probably no man that ever filled the office whose official acts have given such general satisfaction. A few months more and he will have attained his four-score years, yet he retains his intellectual faculties in their vigor and brightness. He has fifty-four years of the history of this county fresh in his memory. He belongs to a generation past, but lives yet as a noble specimen of his compeers.

Alexander Clark was another of those who came in 1805. He located three miles south of the present town of Evansville. How long he remained, or what position he occupied, could not be learned.

1805--Joseph Lively came, in 1805, from Abbeville, South Carolina, and settled the Seymour farm, three miles north of Kaskaskia. He lived upon the farm until 1823, when he moved and settled in the lower end of Opposumden Prairie. He moved the next year and settled upon the place where Judge John Campbell resides. He was active, industrious, and benevolent. He died in 1833. His sons were Amos, Shadrack, Enoch, Richard, James, and Reuben, who have become well known to the people of the county, and from whom a numerous descendancy has sprung. They were farmers, generally, and good neighbors. Some of them are yet living, though old men.

1805--John Lively a brother of Joseph, who came at the same time, settled in the Prairie northeast of the Irish Settlement, from which circumstance the prairie has been called "Lively Prairie". He was the pioneer of that part of the county, and sustained his position in a manner which excites sentiments of pride in his descendants. He lived in this prairie during his life, which closed in 1826. Reuben Lively, who lives near Athens, in St. Clair County, is the oldest son of John Lively. His other sons were James, Turner, William and Hugh P.--the latter was accidentally killed by the falling of a tree. Turner and William are residents of the prairie where their father lived. James is dead.

1806--In the year 1806, George Wilson and Samuel Crozier, from Abbeville, South Carolina, arrived in the County. George Wilson settled on Plumb Creek near the forks.

From there he went to the mouth of Dozar Creek, and remained until 1812, when he moved into the Fort. He lived in the Fort for some years after the settlers had returned to their homes. In 1827 he moved into Hitchcock Prairie, and lived there until his death in 1857. Mr. Wilson was a man in whom were blended all those noble traits of character which distinguished the early pioneers--high-minded, generous, brave. Through his long life he maintained a high position among his neighbors, and though he had reached the age of seventy-five when he died, his death was a loss felt by the community. His sons are John A., George, William L., James and Andrew. John A. Wilson has filled the office of Sheriff of the county, and is now the Major of the city of Sparta. George lives upon the old place of his father. William L. is a citizen of Chester. James lives near the old place in the prairie.

1806--Samuel Crozier opened a farm on Nine Mile Creek, two miles south of the location of Evansville. He was a man of high intellectual abilities, sociable and benevolent. He rose to position and influence without an effort. In 1827 he was chosen a member of the Legislature. He died in 1834. His sons were John, James, Andrew, Archibald and Samuel B. John Crozier settled upon the site of Red Bud in Horse Prairie, in 1824. He was the father of Samuel Crozier who was one of the founders, and a highly esteemed citizen of Red Bud, and who died a few weeks ago; also James, who is still living in that town, and Thomas. The brothers of John Crozier became citizens of the county, and lived in it until they died. The Crozier family has always sustained a very respectable position in the community.

Mr. Mansker, father of Samuel Mansker, made a settlement on Liberty Island, in 1806, but the farm he made washed away in a few years, and he removed. Samuel Mansker settled upon the farm where he now lives in the same year that his father located upon the Island. He has been a sturdy, persevering and respectable citizen.

1807--John Campbell, from Abbeville, South Carolina, settled near the mouth of Nine Mile Creek, in 1807. He lived upon that place until 1820, when he moved to a place four miles east of Evansville, and died there in 1827. His life was that of an unassuming, retired and respectable citizen. His sons, John, Samuel, Archibald and James all settled in the neighborhood of their father.

1807--During the year 1807, John Taggart, from South Carolina, came to the county. He remained for some time about Kaskaskia, finally joined the ranging service, and after receiving his discharge he settled upon the farm where he now resides, about nine miles north of Chester. Amos Taggart, who lives on the Chester and Sparta road, is a son of John.

1807--Daniel Taggart, brother of John, came from South Carolina at the same time. He was also in the ranging service, and after the company was disbanded he located upon a farm near his brother. His sons are John, William, Amos and Daniel, all of whom are living in the neighborhood of their father.

1807--John Steele, from Tennessee, came to the county in 1807. Possessing a remarkable degree of self-reliance and courage, he passed beyond the limits of the settlements already made, and located near where Steelesville now stands. Here he formed the nucleus of a settlement, which increased rapidly. During his long life he displayed the same energy in every undertaking as had done in establishing this settlement. He was a man of sterling worth--a noble specimen of the pioneers. His sons were George, Archibald, James, John, and Thomas, from whom the numerous family bearing their name, living around Steelesville, have descended. George Steele was the founder of Georgetown, since called Steelesville, and the proprietor of Steele's Mills, a point widely known in early times. He was a man of enterprising energy, and a very useful citizen. He was the father of James and Thomas Steele.

Archibald Steele, the second son of the pioneer, opened a farm one-half mile southwest of Steelesville, and lived there until his death, a few months ago. Inheriting the characteristics of his father, he was a leading, influential member of the community in which he lived. He was the father of Anthony, Jefferson, Rilen, Merrit, Jasper, and Lindsay. Anthony now holds the office of Sheriff.

James Steele remained a citizen of the county until 1849, when he moved away to Iowa. John and Thomas are living near Steelesville.

1803--In this year, one of the most remarkable pioneers that figured in the county, came and settled about three miles south of Steelesville. That man was Jacob Bowerman. Decision of character was a leading trait, and shone out in all his operations. He was a representative man, and filled the position of a leader with marked ability. His ingenuity was unbounded. He was master of almost every trade, and from the fertility of his genius he could manufacture guns, though he never served an apprenticeship to the trade. As a marksman, with the rifle he had no superior. He lived on the farm where he first settled only a short time, then opened the farm on which Archibald Steele lived during life, and afterwards settled upon the farm, on the western side of Steelesville, which is known as the "old Bowerman place. He had four sons--Jonathan, Jesse, Michael, and William--three of whom are yet living--Jesse being dead. Jonathan resides in Jackson county; Michael lives three miles south of Steelesville; and William lives three miles north of

the same place.

1808--In this year, another addition was made to the Irish Settlement. Robert Foster and John Anderson arrived from South Carolina, Abbeville District, having made that long journey on horseback. Foster first located near the settlement of Miller and McCormack, where James and George McCormack now live. He afterwards moved on to Plumb Creek and erected a steam distillery and a horse-mill. With this appendage to the settlement, inducements were offered to immigrants which brought many to it. Foster's mill was the center of attraction--the place for all public gatherings, musters, &c. Mr. Foster, as his works indicate, was a man for the times--enterprising, determined, and accommodating. Possessing a practical judgment, his efforts were directed to such projects as promised to advance the public interests. He was sometimes called to fill official stations, which he did with high satisfaction. He was a devoted friend of the church, and a Christian in the fullest sense of the term. He died in 1831. His sons were Samuel, John, James A., William, and David. Samuel died in Sparta, some years ago. John died before Samuel. James A. Foster was one of the founders of Sparta, and he has been a successful merchant of that place for many years. David and William Foster reside near Sparta.

1808--John Anderson settled near the farm of his brother, Col. Anderson, and there lived until his death. He was a faithful friend of the church, and filled the office of ruling elder from the time the church was organized until his death, in which position he acted well his part. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for a great number of years.

1808--A Mr. Henderson, from South Carolina, came in 1808, and settled the farm now occupied by James Walsh, on the western side of the Kaskaskia river, at Evansville.

1808--John Clendenin, from Green County, Kentucky, came to Illinois in 1808, and settled upon the farm which for a long time was known by the name of the "Porter place," now an addition to Chester. He was a Revolutionary Soldier, and an excellent representative of that class of brave, patriotic men. It is related of him, that once while guarding some prisoners, a lady came and asked of him permission to see her brother, who was a prisoner. Too gallant to refuse the lady the privilege of seeing her brother, and confiding in her integrity, he divested himself of his uniform and loaned it to her. She put it on, made the visit to her brother, and returned it to him according to her promise. This incident is a mirror which reflects the noble character of the man. His life among the pioneers was that of a high-minded, honorable, industrious citizen--and to which his descendants may revert with sentiments of pride. James, Henry, John, and Harvey Clendenin, who have filled so large a space in the history of Randolph County, were his sons; all of whom were approaching manhood when they arrived in Illinois.

James Clendenin opened the farm where Harvey Lemons now lives, and afterwards moved to the neighborhood of Liberty, where he died, in 1851. He was the father of Simpson and John H. Clendenin.

Henry Clendenin died in early life, leaving no family.

John Clendenin is yet living, having spent fifty-one years of his life amidst the scenes and events of Randolph County. He is the father of James Harvey, and Henry Simpson Clendenin.

Harvey Clendenin became a prominent man in the county, and filled the Office of County Commissioner, in which position he distinguished himself as a man of sound judgment and clear discrimination. He was the father of Ephraim R., John C., Samuel, Harvey, and Henry Clendenin, who have become well known citizens of the county.

1808--Richard Robbison came from South Carolina, in 1808, and first settled in the Bilderback Settlement, but afterwards he moved into the region of the Steele Settlement. Here he lived and raised a large family. His sons are John, Joseph, Richard, James, Shadrack, William, Thomas, and Jefferson, from whom the numerous family of that name now living in the county have descended.

1808--Andrew McCormack settled in the Bilderback settlement in the year 1808. His sons, James and George, live in the same neighborhood where their father located.

1808--John Miller settled in the same neighborhood about the same time.

1808--James White came from South Carolina in 1808, and settled on the hills one-half mile north of the road from Chester to Steelesville, where the road crosses Mary's river.

1808--Augustus Davis, first settled, in 1808, near Kaskaskia, and afterwards moved to the Steele Settlement. Some of his descendants are still living in the county.

1808--William Barnett came from Kentucky, and located in the Irish settlement. He was a man of industrious habits, retired disposition, yet bold and firm when necessity required it. He died in 1818. His sons were John and William Barnett. John lived upon his father's farm, and reared a large family. William M., Alexander C., Samuel, Corrydon and John Barnett were his sons. Corrydon is the only one now living.

William, the second son of the pioneer, was drowned. He was out in the campaign against the Indians in 1813, and when returning home, having reached Plumb creek, only two miles distant from his father's house, he was drowned.

1809--John Beatte was added to the Irish Settlement in

1809. He was from Abbeville, South Carolina, and became a valuable citizen in the community. He was retired and very quiet, yet a man of much force and decision of character. John, Andrew and Charles Beatte were his sons. John and Andrew died several years ago, leaving large families. Charles is still living.

1809--Chesley Allen, from Virginia, settled in Horse Prairie, in 1809, and formed the nucleus for a settlement in that region of the county. He was a man possessing all the qualifications of a pioneer leader, and left a memory revered and esteemed by his neighbors. His sons were James, John, Albert, William and Miner, who became highly respected citizens of that prairie. John W. Allen, now a citizen of Red Bud, is the son of James Allen; and James R. Allen, a merchant of the same place, is the son of John Allen.

1809--Raleigh Ralls, settled in Horse Prairie about the same time of Allen. He came from Virginia, and brought with him the characteristics of a Virginia gentleman. Edward and John Ralls who became prominent citizens of that prairie were his sons. John was known as a pioneer preacher, and he filled the duties of that sacred office until his death, in 1857. James M. Ralls, who is Clerk of the Circuit Court, is a son of Rev. John Ralls.

1809--Edward Faherty located on the southern border of Horse Prairie in 1809, and lived there, a highly respected citizen, until his death. Patrick and John Faherty, now living in the prairie, are his sons.

1809--This year came Ezra Owens and Thomas J. V., his son, who settled in the Dr. Fisher neighborhood. Owens became a prominent man. He was chosen Major of the militia, and filled the office with creditable ability. His son Thomas J. V. Owens filled the office of Sheriff at one time, and was a member of the legislature.

During the period of ten years, from 1800, through which the arrival of the settlers have been faithfully chronicled, according to the best available data, no event occurred of special moment. From this time, however, commenced the Indian troubles which continued until after the close of the war of 1812. Fortunately, however, for the infant settlements of this county, they were free from those midnight butcheries which were visited upon the settlements in other portions of the surrounding country. In Washington County the family of John Lively--a relative of those of that name who had settled in this county--fell victims to savage barbarity. One afternoon, when all the family but two were gathered within the cabin, the Indians came, brutally murdered every one in the house, and then set fire to it, and consumed the freshly made corpses with the timbers of the building. As no one present was left to tell the particulars of this horrible tragedy, they have never been known. A son of Mr. Lively, William, who was then a small boy, was out at the time of the murder, hunting horses. On returning he dis-

covered the flames and smoke rising from his father's cabin, and fearing lest the sad reality be true, he went away to a neighbor's house and gave the information of what he had seen. They went and found only the crisped and charred forms of their friends smouldering in the ashes of the cabin. William and Jane, a little girl, who happened to be visiting some of her little friends in the neighborhood, escaped the terrible fate of their parents, and brothers and sisters, and are yet living. William is one of the oldest citizens in Washington County. Jane married William Caudle, of this county and is the mother of a large family, and still living at an extreme old age.

From 1810, until after the close of the war of 1812, there was but little emigration to the county, and but little advancement of any kind. There was but one arrival in 1811--that of Michael Harmon, and emigrant from Tennessee. He explored the country around Kaskaskia, and decided to settle in the region now known as the "Harmon Settlement." He returned to Tennessee and brought out his family. In the ensuing fall he died, leaving his seven sons to maintain the ground he had claimed, for cultivation. They all settled around the place where their father died, and gave to the region an importance which attracted attention at the time, and which is well known over the county yet. Five of the sons of the pioneer are yet living--Joseph, Abraham, George, John, and James--and around them live their children and grandchildren. This is probably the most densely populated of any settlement now in the county. Twenty-two years ago, a Methodist society was organized in the settlement, by Rev. Lopez, and has been an institution ever since, under the supervision of the Southern Illinois Conference. In 1855, a church edifice was completed and christened "Palestine Church".

With Harmon's family came John Young, who located upon the farm now occupied by Mr. Hargus, in the region of Ellis' Grove. Stephen Young, living in the same neighborhood, is a son of John Young.

1812--In 1812, William Nelson, (an Irishman by birth,) from Abbeville, South Carolina, settled on Horse Creek. He was a man of enterprising habits, and erected a distillery, which gave to his place an attractive importance. He became a prominent man, and held the office of County Commissioner, and was Justice of the Peace for a long term of years. He died in 1844, upwards of seventy years of age. He had four sons--John G., Isaac, William, Robert, and Wilson--all of whom (except the last one), became citizens of the county. John G. Nelson was often elected Justice of the Peace, and at one time was elected County Commissioner. He died in 1852. Isaac H. Nelson, Clerk of the County Court, is a son of John G. Nelson. Isaac is still living upon the old place of his father, having filled the office of Justice of the Peace for many years. William and Robert settled, lived, and died close by the farm where their father settled.

1812--Hugh Leslie came from Abbeville, South Carolina with Nelson; Samuel, and Mathew Leslie, living in Hill Prairie, are his sons.

During the year 1812, the hostility of the Indians rendered it necessary for all the settlements to seek protection in the Forts. A block house, or fort, was erected in some central position in all the principal settlements. One was erected in the Irish Settlement, of convenient size to accommodate all the settlers. Another one was erected in Dr. Fisher's neighborhood; another at Georgetown; another at Jacob Bowerman's. The settlers on the east side of the Kaskaskia river took refuge in Fort Gage. The people abandoned their private houses, and quartered in these forts, living as one family, adopting for the time being something of a community system. The men pursued their ordinary business, but never left the forts without their guns. They were sometimes attacked while in the field at but no instance of a murder has been found.

1814--James and Samuel Thomson, from Abbeville, South Carolina, arrived at Kaskaskia in 1814. They were both young men. James taught school in Kaskaskia three years, then located upon the farm where he now resides. He was skilled in surveying, and was employed for twenty years in the United States Surveying Service, and has in late years filled the office of County Surveyor, several terms; and he is now the chief deputy in that office, with its full control and management. He commanded a company of militia in the Black Hawk War. Under Governor Reynold's administration he was appointed Judge of the probate court, in which position he continued during seventeen successive years. In all these stations he discharged his duties in a manner that won universal satisfaction. His profession is that of surveyor; and whenever the name of James Thompson is mentioned, the idea of surveying is suggested. His foot has probably made its impress upon every section of land in Randolph county. John P. Thompson, who died in 1851, while holding the office of Sheriff, was the oldest son of James Thompson.

Samuel Thompson, brother of James, was also a Surveyor, and often held that office in the county. He, too, was employed in the United States Surveying Service for many years. He died about the year 1848, leaving a large and respectable family.

1814--William and John Allen, from Georgia to Ohio, from whence they came to Illinois, in 1814, settled adjoining the Irish Settlement. They were upright, honorable men, and highly esteemed by the community. William died at North's Ferry, on the Kaskaskia river, about the year 1840. John died five years later. Aaron M. Allen, a prominent merchant of Sparta, is the son of John Allen.

1815--Alexander Gaston, from Kentucky, settled upon the John McFarland place in 1815. He was succeeded by his

son, Alexander, who lived and died upon the same place.

1816--Andrew Barters (note: this name also spelled Borders, F.P.L.) came to the Irish Settlement in 1816. He was then a young man, full of hope and vigor. He lived for a time with Robert Foster, and attended his distillery. Afterwards he located upon the farm where he now lives. Possessing a strong, robust constitution, a vigorous mind, and clear judgment, he has been the leader of his neighborhood; and by his industry, economy and cautiousness in trading, he has become very wealthy.

1816--Thomas Mudd, from Kentucky, came in 1816, with seven sons--James, Francis, Edward, Joseph, Phelix, John, and William--all of whom settled on the high lands in the prairie back of prairie du Rocher. This family has always occupied a very respectable position in this county. Three of the seven brothers are yet living--Edward, (who lives in Iowa,) Francis and John live where they settled forty-two years ago. William Mudd, who is an Associate Justice of the County Court, is a son of James Mudd. The family has become very numerous.

1816--Samuel Crawford, from Tennessee, came in 1816. His residence was transient until 1819, when he settled in the lower end of Oppossunden Prairie. He became a popular man, and was often promoted to official stations. He held the office of Justice of the Peace, was Receiver of Public Monies in the Land Office, at Kaskaskia, and served one session in the Legislature. His sons were James H., Hugh M., William, Stace, and John. James lives in Galena. Hugh in Camptown, and William in Florence; Stace and John both died in California. Hugh and William have held the office of Justice of the Peace.

1816--William Fowler came from South Carolina, and made the farm on which Abram Harmon, Sr., now lives. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a zealous patriot. When he died, in 1846, his death was deeply regretted by those who had an opportunity of appreciating his worth. He had three sons, only two of whom came to this county--James and Washington. James lived near his father some years, and then moved to Perry County. His two sons, William and John, became citizens of this county, and died here--the former in 1856, the latter in 1859. Washington lived and died in the neighborhood where his father settled. His children live around the old place.

1816--John Layne came from Tennessee, and settled near Georgetown, where he died. Elisha Layne, now living in Chester, is the only son of John Layne now in the county.

1816--James Slater settled near the residence of Hughs in this year, and lived there until his death. Joseph Slater, living in the same neighborhood, is the only son now remaining in the county.

1816--In this year, Cornelius Adkins made a settlement in the lower end of Short's Prairie. He remained there many years.

1816--Benjamin Brown settled in the Bradley neighborhood. How long he remained here, or whether his descendants are in the county, could not be ascertained.

1816--In the same year, Emanuel Canady came from Tennessee, and settled near the Steeles. He afterwards moved to the Bradley settlement, where he still resides. Though he has passed through the privations of pioneer life, and reached an old age, he is still strong and active.

1817--In 1817, the Bradley family settled in the region of Shiloh, and opened the way for the settlement of that part of the county. Each member of this family was a tower of strength within himself. In all these enterprises, whether civil or military, which interested the public, the name of Bradley was conspicuous. James, Franklin, William and Richard Bradley are now the representatives of the family, and are old men. Their descendants are numerous.

1817--Robert Mann came to the county in 1817, and opened a farm near the Irish Settlement, where he lived until his death. Such was his character that his descendants, who have risen to high positions, may regard him with feelings of pleasure. His sons are John, William, Robert, and Alexander. John came to the county some years after his father, and lives five miles northwest of Chester. He once held the office of Judge of County Commissioner's Court, from which fact the appellation of "Judge" has been given him, and by that title he is well known. He is the father of a large and respectable family. William Mann still lives near the place where his father settled, and has his children around him, who are active members in the community. Robert Mann has filled several important offices--was an officer in a company of militia that went out in the Black Hawk campaign, once represented the county in the Legislature, and filled the office of School Commissioner. Alexander Mann lives upon the old place made by his father.

1817--Colonel Gabriel Jones, from Adair County, Kentucky, came in the year 1817, and settled on the farm one mile west of Steelesville, which is widely known as the "old Col. Jones place.". His talents, energy, activity, and high sense of honor, placed him forward as a leader, and he became a prominent actor in all the public matters of those times. In the Black Hawk War he was promoted to the position of Colonel, and he distinguished himself as an able officer and gallant soldier. He has represented the county in the General Assembly, and filled other offices of responsible trust. He is now the Mayor of the city of Chester, and holds the office of Justice of the Peace. Though he has reached the sere of life, he is yet active and vigorous.

1817--Ignatius Sprigg, an emigrant from Maryland, settled

in the American Bottom, between Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the Rector farm, in 1817. He was another of the sound, practical, honorable minded pioneers, and the people often testified their appreciation of his worth by electing him to positions of responsible trust--first to the office of County Treasurer, and next to that of Sheriff, which he held during a period of ten years. He is now a citizen of Arkansas, engaged in the United States Surveying Service.

1817--James and Henry O'Hara came to the county in this year, and settled in the region where James now lives. Both of these men have occupied positions of official trust, and stand high in the estimation of the people. They are both still living, having attained an old age. The settlement where they live has taken their name, and assumed a position of note and importance. St. Patrick's Church was organized in this settlement some years ago, and in 1853, a church building was erected under the supervision of Father Hane. Father Gifford, a very old man, is now the officiating priest.

1817--Curtis Coon came to Kaskaskia about the year 1817. He was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and had spent several years in the West Indies engaged in heavy commercial transactions. After remaining a year in Kaskaskia he purchased and settled upon the Haskin farm two miles southwest of Chester. His talents were of a high order, and he possessed an energy and business qualifications which peculiarly fitted him for public office. He filled the office of Judge of the Probate Court for a term of years, and his official acts in that Court were usually regarded with high satisfaction. In every station where he presided he was a model.

1817--Daniel Alexander, from Maine, came to the county in 1817. For a time he worked at the mouth of Okaw; then purchased a farm in the Hughs settlement, which he afterwards sold to Charles Stratton. Some years ago he went to Texas, and was murdered there.

1817--James McFarland came from South Carolina and settled on the west fork of Mary's river, near the Kaskaskia road, and lived there until his death. Andrew McFarland, who lives in the same neighborhood, is the only surviving son of James McFarland.

1817--Samuel Nisbet from South Carolina, made a settlement one mile east of Eden, in 1817. He was an industrious, honorable man, and a firm friend of the church. But few men ever possessed the faculties of enduring the privations of a pioneer country more than he. He is still living.

1817--William Morris, from Ohio, settled in the Opposumden Prairie in 1817. His son lives upon the same place.

1817--In this year, or shortly afterwards, Gwin, Barrows, Houseman and some others, settled in the Bradley settlement.

(Bradley)

They were valuable additions to that community, and men of high character. Their descendants are numerous and respectable.

1817--Henry Will settled upon the point of the bluff above Kaskaskia in 1817. His character was that of an industrious farmer and good neighbor. His son, Daniel Will, now lives upon the same place. Around this point an important settlement was formed, and a church organization was made several years ago.

1818--Joseph and Thomas Orr, from Virginia, settled in the O'Hara neighborhood in 1818. Joseph was chosen Major of a militia regiment, which post he filled with creditable ability. He was an early citizen of Sparta, and died in that place in 1850. Thomas moved to Pike county in 1829.

1818--Benedict Harrel was added to the O'Hara settlement in 1818; Cornelius and Thomas Harrel now living in the same neighborhood are his sons.

1818--John Brewer, another emigrant from Kentucky, came to the O'Hara Settlement in 1818. He brought with him six sons--Thomas, Felix, Vincent, George, Pius, and John, all of whom became important constituents of the community. John once filled the office of County Commissioner, and is now a Justice of the Peace.

1818--The Hull family arrived in the O'Hara settlement in 1818. They were from Kentucky--four brothers--Norton, Samuel, Lewis, and Thomas. Norton Hull was a conspicuous man, having conferred upon him the office of Captain of a militia company. He and his brother Samuel died where they located. Thomas and Lewis died in Pike county.

1818--In this year, Rev. Silas Crisler, from Boone county, Kentucky, arrived in Illinois, and made a farm six miles east of Kaskaskia, not far from the Harmon Settlement. Possessing strong natural faculties, a large amount of kindness and generosity, and some eccentricity, he became well-known, and highly esteemed. Much of his time was devoted to his sacred calling. Gravel Creek Church, of which he was the founder and pastor for many years, was among the first Baptist churches in Illinois. He died in 1851. His three sons--Abel, Leonard and John are all living, having been highly respected citizens of the county during life.

1818--Amasa Aldrich, a native of Worcester County, Massachusetts, came to Kaskaskia, in 1818. He remained a few years and then located upon a farm two miles north of Chester, in a region around which there were no settlements near. He was the pioneer of his settlement. In 1853 he died, having lived to see the country around changed from a wild into a thickly settled and highly cultivated district.

1819--Alexander Campbell, from Tennessee, came to the Irish Settlement in 1819. He remained here a few years, then

removed to a farm near the Bowerman Settlement. He was a quiet, good, industrious citizen, and died in 1827, leaving a large family. His sons were Edward, John, Andrew, William, and Alexander. The latter three are dead. Edward lives near his father's old place. Has been County Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. In 1838, John Campbell was elected to the office of Sheriff, and continued in that position ten successive years; was afterwards elected Judge of the County Court, then Sheriff again; and he now holds the office of Judge of the County Court.

1819--Eli Short was an emigrant from Kentucky. He settled on the eastern edge of the prairie which bears his name, and lived there until his death, in 1844. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, having enlisted in a Kentucky regiment, and was at the celebrated battle of Tippecanoe, where he received a wound, from which he never fully recovered. He drew a pension as long as he lived. Seeing the want of Gospel ministers in the new country, he commenced preaching and continued to discharge the duties of his holy office until he died. His oldest son, Abraham, remained in Kentucky, and died there. Three others came with him to Illinois. Denard Short settled near his father, and died in 1830. John is still living, and occupies a farm two miles east of Steelesville. Jefferson Short went out in the campaign against the Indians in the Black Hawk war, and was killed.

1819--David Hathorn came from Ohio, and settled first near the present location of Evansville. In 1825, he located in the southern end of Opposumden Prairie, where he remained until his death. He was a good citizen, and bore the part of a high-minded, generous man. His sons were Samuel, James, Thomas, David, and William, of whom James alone is living.

1819--James Baird, from Ohio, came in 1819, and settled the place three miles south of Sparta, now occupied by Alexander Wylie. In his younger days he was strong, athletic, and a leading man. He is now in the sere of life, and his friends are as numerous as his acquaintances. One of his sons, John Baird, is Judge of the county court of Perry County.

1819--Adanijah Ball made a settlement upon Rock Castle Creek, in 1819--penetrating a little farther into the wilderness. He lived and died in that region. One of his sons, Franklin Ball, became a prominent man, and once represented the county in the General Assembly. He died in 1856.

1819-- Arthur Parks came out from Kentucky in the spring of 1819, and cultivated a crop during the summer. In the fall he returned and brought his family. He made a farm on the eastern end of Lively Prairie, where he spent the remainder of his life, which closed in 1844. Possessed of a strong, practical mind, and discriminating judgment,

he was a man in whom the people placed confidence. He once held the office of County Commissioner, and was a Justice of the Peace for a great number of years. He had eight sons, four of whom are now citizens of the county; James B. Parks, of Sparta, who has held the office of County Surveyor; John Parks, of Chester; Arthur and Alfred, who live upon the farm of their father.

1819--George Stratton came in 1819, and settled in the American Bottom. Soon afterwards he bought the land on which that part of Chester situated upon the hill now stands, and made a farm which embraced what is now known as the Buena Vista Addition.

1819--Isaac Rust, a native of Maine, who had spent several years at sea, came to Kaskaskia in 1819. After remaining a few years, he went to sea again, and spent a year upon the "Ocean Wave"; then returned and located permanently in Kaskaskia. He was a wagon maker, and introduced an improved style of that vehicle among the people of that village. In 1836, he purchased and moved upon the farm two miles east of Chester, where he now lives. Firmness, decision, industry and generosity are the leading traits of his character. He is the main pillar of the community around him, and often neighborhood difficulties are referred to him for adjudication. The appeal of want never reached his ear without a cheerful response.

1819--Shelton Evans and Levi Simmons settled on the point below Kaskaskia in 1819, or probably before that date. In 1825 they moved and located permanently in Horse Prairie. Emanuel Evans, living near Red Bud, is a son of Shelton Evans. Levi Simmons left a large family. One of his sons, William Simmons was a joint proprietor of Red Bud.

1820

~~1820~~-- Robert Bratney came from Tennessee to the Irish Settlement, in 1820. His life was that of an industrious farmer, good citizen, and generous neighbor. But one of his sons came to this county with him. He settled upon Plumb Creek, and lived a long and useful life in that community. He was the father of John B., Robert M., and James C. Bratney, all citizens of the same neighborhood where their father lived and died. John B. Bratney holds the office of Justice of the Peace.

1820--Martin Smith, an emigrant from the State of New York, came to the county in 1820. The greater part of his life was spent in Randolph County. His only surviving son, John S. Smith, now well advanced in years, lives two miles from Chester, on the Plank Road. He improved this farm more than thirty years ago, and he has spent his life thus far upon it. He is a quiet, industrious, intelligent, good citizen, and an accommodating neighbor.

1820--John Thomison made a farm in 1820, four miles west of Sparta, where he lived several years. Towards the close of his life he spent his time with his children, in Short's

Prairie. George Thomison, a highly respected citizen and merchant of Steelesville, is a son of John Thomison.

1820--Mr. Adams, from Kentucky, settled in Horse Prairie, about the year 1820. He was an excellent representative of the Kentucky pioneers. His son, Samuel B. Adams, is a prominent citizen of that prairie, and has filled the office of Associate Justice of the County Court. He now holds the office of Justice of the Peace.

1820--About the year 1820, the McDills--Thomas, William and John, settled in the region around the present city of Sparta. They became the leading men of that part of the county. Thomas McDill is yet living at an extreme old age, an admirable representative of a past generation. He made a farm one mile and a half west of the location of Sparta, and has lived upon it ever since. William and John settled in Flat Prairie, where they lived, highly esteemed citizens for a long series of years. The descendants of these men are numerous.

1820--Alexander Alexander came in the latter part of 1819, or the beginning of 1820. He was from Chester, South Carolina, and located upon a farm one mile south of the locality of Eden. He was the pioneer of that now populous and wealth region. His five sons are still living, respectable, industrious citizens like their father.

1820--John and Samuel Cochran, from Belfast, Maine, arrived in the county in 1820. John first settled upon the farm now belonging to Mr. Darwin, near the mouth of Mary's river. Soon afterwards he settled upon the farm now occupied by Isaac Rust. He moved away to Hancock County about the year 1829. Andrew Cochran made the farm two miles and a half from Chester on the plank road, which is occupied by the Widow Douglas. He moved to Hancock County about the year 1830.

1820--About this year, or probably the year before, David Cathcart, John Dickey, and John McMillen, came and settled in the lower end of Flat Prairie. The arrival of these three men with their families added much strength to the little settlement, and gave it a prominence and character which induced others to settle in it. They became influential, highly esteemed citizens. Their descendants are now numerous, and among the best citizens of that region.

1821--Ebenezer Alexander, from Chester, South Carolina, and James Anderson, from Pittsburgh, came to the settlement in the lower end of Flat Prairie, in 1821. Mr. Alexander is still living, having spent nearly forty years of an industrious, useful life in the same neighborhood. He has a large family.

James Anderson was an intelligent, honorable, high minded citizen, and died much lamented. He left two sons--Francis B. Anderson, Esq., of Sparta, who occupies a respectable

ble position at the Randolph Co. Bar and James Anderson, a respectable farmer, living near his father's old place.

1822--This year, Samuel Douglas, with James Bean, Thomas McBride, James Redpath, and some others, made a settlement in Hitchcock Prairie. Samuel Douglas came to Illinois in 1804, with John and James Anderson. He was then but ten years old. Having reached man's estate, he married and located as previously stated, and became an influential, leading man in his settlement. He once held office of County Commissioner. His five sons--John A., Archibald, George W., Samuel H., and James T. Douglas, are all living, and their descendants are numerous.

James Coulter, John and Alexander McKelvey, settled in the Grand Cote Prairie, in the northeastern part of the county, in 1822, and were, therefore, the pioneers of that region. They are all still living, having gathered around them a numerous population. They have always held a respectable position in the community, and stood high in the church.

In the same year, Elisha, George, Charles, and Fortiss Hitchcock, settled in that prairie, from whom it has taken its name. There is none of this family now remaining in the prairie.

Sometime previous to 1825, William ^{Gwin} ~~Swan~~, Burke, Houseman, and James Gillespie had settled in the region of the Bradleys. The descendants of Gwin are living in the same neighborhood. John K., and Thomas C. Burke, sons of the pioneer, are leading men in that community. James M. Houseman, a respectable farmer in that region, is a son of the pioneer. James Gillespie is still living, and the people of the county have often testified their appreciation of his worth by electing him a member of the County Court. He now holds the position of Associate Justice.

(Thus meeting each pioneer as he arrived, and noting the locality of his settlement, a mirror-like view of the settlement of the county has been presented. It is difficult to decide at precisely what period of time the immigrants ceased to be pioneers, but reference has been made to them just so long as it was required to settle the various districts or settlements of the county. Omissions have probably occurred; indeed, if they have not, it is remarkable. There may be some inaccuracies respecting dates. The authority which was considered most reliable has been followed, though it has been difficult to decide, in some instances where a difference has occurred, which was entitled to preference.)

Scattering settlements having been made in nearly all parts of the county, the transition from the wild state in which it was found, commenced with determined certainty.

Making farms and raising corn was the chief occupation of the settlers until about the year 1825, when they commenced planting and exporting cotton. During the next five years, much attention was given to the production of this article in the neighborhood of Columbus (now Sparta) and several cotton gins had been erected. In 1830, about eighty bales of cotton, of good quality, were exported from Smith's Landing, (now Chester).

The production of cotton gradually gave way to the raising of castor beans, which, for some years, was the chief article of commerce. Oil mills were erected in various parts of the county, for the manufacture of castor oil, which was shipped to eastern markets, and always supplied the country with money.

About the year 1839-40, the Messrs. Cole, who had erected a steam flouring mill at Chester, commenced exporting flour to Southern and Eastern markets. This induced the cultivation of wheat, which has gradually increased until now it is the staple crop. Corn, oats, and hay have grown to be important crops, and great quantities above home consumption are annually exported to foreign markets.

In the past twenty years the increase in every department of agriculture has been most wonderful. There are now thirteen first class merchant mills in successful operation, and yet great quantities of wheat are shipped to distant markets. The production of fruit has become an important item of commerce, and the soil and climate are found to be well adapted to its successful growth. Irish potatoes have proved a profitable crop, and farmers are devoting much attention to its cultivation.

The county contains about five hundred and sixty square miles of Territory. Its western boundary is the Mississippi river--forty miles in extent. The Kaskaskia river, navigable during a greater part of the season, divides it nearly through the centre. Its northern and eastern boundaries include the extreme points of the great prairies of the state. Along its southern border stands a heavy growth of timber. The interior is an intermixture of the boundaries.

Though the agricultural capacity of the county is immense, its great source of wealth is stone coal. Nearly the area of three townships, in the centre, is underlaid with a seam of stone coal, of a superior quality, varying from two to six feet in thickness.

The population of the county is about twenty thousand. The census to be taken next year will probably show a greater number, as the population is increasing rapidly.

For more minute particulars of the progress of business, and its present commercial capacity, the reader is referred to the sketches of the cities and towns which follow.

RANDOLPH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

In the year 1851, the enterprising farmers of Flat Prairie conceived the idea of organizing an Agricultural Society. On the 9th of January, 1852, the Messrs. Addison, Crawford, Craig, Robertson, Brown, Beattie, and a few others, met together and constituted the society. Robert Brown was chosen President, Jacob B. Beattie, Treasurer, and William Addison, Secretary.

The first Annual Fair, or Exhibition, was held the third Wednesday in October, 1852, on the farm of James Craig, Flat Prairie. The second Fair was held at the same place, 4th October, 1853. And the third Annual Fair on the farm of William Robertson, Flat Prairie, 25th October, 1854. The members of the Society--and consequent need of additional accommodation having greatly increased--the citizens of Sparta joined with those of the surrounding country in raising subscriptions to board-fence a lot in Sparta, which Mr. Matthew McClurken handsomely gave free, for five years. On this lot the three successive Fairs of '55, '56, and '57, were held, each surpassing the other in interest and attraction, and in the numbers in attendance.

In the early part of 1858, the Executive Board purchased a beautiful piece of land, of ten acres, at Sparta--and at an expense of nearly two thousand dollars, have had it substantially fenced, with extensive stables for horses, cattle, &c, and buildings erected for exhibiting ladies' work, mechanical, and other articles. On this ground the Fair of 1858 was held, on the 6th and 7th days of October, and every year they are, adding to the improvements and embellishments of the grounds. The grounds and improvements are not the property of any company or of individuals--but belong to whoever are the members of the Society. The Officers, and Executive Committee for 1859, are: John A. Nelson, President; William Addison, Secretary and Treasurer. Executive Board: Samuel L. Boyd, Wm. Robertson, James Craig, Aaron M. Allen, and John Watson--with Vice *residents, who are ex-officio members of Executive C ommittee--for Sparta, James Crawford; for Georgetown, Her. Heightman; Liberty, H. McLaughland; Chester, Jacob M. Bair; Kaskaskia, Joshua G. Burch; Prairie du Bocher, Wm. Henry, Esq.; Union Precinct, R. D. Durfee; Burnet's, Wm. Rutherford.

WESTERN RANDOLPH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The enterprising farmers around Evansville organized an Agricultural Society in 1854. After holding four successive and creditable exhibitions, wisdom suggested the propriety of uniting with the other Society; hence this one has been discontinued.

D I R E C T O R Y

Township 6 South, Range 7 West--Kaskaskia

Anderson, John--farmer	Deppe, F. C. farmer
Buyat, Joseph,--farmer	Derouse, Peter wagonmaker
Bauvais, Alexis-- "	Derouse, Belo J. farmer
Barker, Lemuel "	Derouse, Lewis "
Barker, Fayette "	Detrech, Conrad wagonmaker
Barlow, William--Clock re- pairer	Evans, Adam farmer
Beiter, Danatus, shoemaker	
Beare, Christopher, farmer	
Beare, John "	Feaman, Jacob capitalist
Bilderback, James "	Feaman, Adam farmer
Boucherie, Edward, coroner	Fisher, Henry "
Barnskawky, Joseph farmer	
Balweizer, Daniel farmer	
Bond, Squire A. "	Gary, Theodore "
Bode, Henry "	Gant, Thomas "
Brown, Charley "	Gant, Alfred "
Buyat, August "	Gant, Harvey "
Buyat, Belonie "	Gant, Wesley "
Burghard, Joseph "	Gant, Robert "
Burch, J. G. "	Gant, William "
Burk, James "	Gant, Thomas, Jr. "
	Gardner, A. "
	Goulding, James "
	Gubernater, George E. "
Caplot, Pierre "	
Caplot, Antoine P. "	
Caudle, Henry "	
Caudle, Gregory "	Huls, Joel, Sr. "
Caudle, William "	Huls, Joel, Jr. "
Caudle, John "	Hartman, Michael "
Caudle, Elney "	Haney, Patrick "
Caudle, Anderson, Jr. "	Hargus, James H. "
Caudle, Harrison "	Haney, John "
Cannady, Henry "	Haney, James "
Cannady, James, laborer	Harmon, Joseph "
Crew, John laborer	Harmon, James "
Chenoix (Che-nu), Julian, farmer	Harmon, Henry "
	Harmon, Elijah "
Chenoix, Henry, farmer	Harmon, Michael "
Canbery, Charles, tailor	Harmon, Abram, Jr. cooper
Conrad, John farmer	Harmon, John, Sr. farmer
Colbert, George "	Harmon, Lewis "
Conant, Nathan "	Harmon, Felix "
Conant, Sullivan, cooper	Harris, E. merchant
Crisler, Leonard, farmer	Harris, John farmer
Crawford, William H., cooper	Heard, James farmer
Crisler, John M. cooper	Harmon, James "
Cullen, Owen "	Heard, Joseph "
Cullen, Daniel "	Heard, William "

(Note: Since this history was written in 1880, this directory would be the people living in the county then.)

Hill, Stephen	farmer
Hock, Henry	"
Hunt, James	"
Hunt, Henry	"
Hughes, Henry	"
Hughes, John	"
Hughes, James	"

Murphy, William	farmer
Murphy, Owen	farmer
Mulholland, William	"
Meyers, Christian	"
Morrison, George	"
McDonough, Thomas J.	"
Morrison, Rev. A.A.	"
Morrison, Hugh	teacher

• Jones, Armstead, Sr.
Jones, Armstead, Jr.

Nifong, John	farmer
Nifong, H.	"
Nixon, William J.	"
Nixon, James	"
Nixon, William	"

Kavanaugh, Davis	farmer
Kane, John	"
Kamynski, Otto	physician
Kavanaugh, John	farmer
Karstetter, Samuel	"
Karstetter, Martin	"
Karstetter, William	"

Oatt, John	farmer
Owens, Anthony,	"
Owens, George L.	"
Owens, Timothy	"

LaChapelle, Lewis	farmer
LaChapelle, John	"
Labrier, Antoine	"
Labrier, Peter	"
Leavitt, Abijah	"
Leavitt, John	"
Leavitt, Edward	"
Ledbetter, John	"
Ledbetter, Martin	"
Lehnherr, Jacob	"
Leming, Harvey	"
Leming, William	"
Link, John	"
Lilly, John J.	"
Linch, Isaac	"
Lortz, Henry M.,	blacksmith

Pearman, James	"
Pearman, Jesse	"
Pariset, P.	"
Porter, Joseph	"
Porter, H.	"
Prew, Francis	"

Reily, Daniel, miller & mer-
chant

Raleigh, William	farmer
Roam, John	"
Ruckenberg, Henry	"
Rocke, John,	"
Rocke, Thomas	"
Ruckle, John	"
Roberts, Hiram	"
Roberts, Jacob	"
Roberts, Perry	"
Roberts, Wiley	"
Roberts, Volney	"
Roberts, Daniel P.	lawyer
Runck, Frederick E.	farmer
Runck, Fred	

Mackey, James,	farmer
Mackey, William	"
Mackey, George	"
Mann, Jonathan B.	"
Mann, W. H.	"
Mann, Alfred	"
Mann, John	"
Maxwell, Robert A.	"
Maxwell, William	"
Maxwell, John	"
Maxwell, Ferdinand,	mer- chant
Menard, Edmund,	farmer
Milligan, William A.	"
Milligan, James	"
Milligan, Thomas	"
Morrison, H. H.	"

Seymour, Edward	farmer
Seymour, George	"
Seymour, Henry	"
Scharppell, John S.	"
Scharppell, John	"
Sinker, Henry	"
Smith, William	"
Smith, Stephen	"

Snow, William E. farmer
 Spindle, John D. "
 Styles, David "
 Stype, Henry, Justice of
 the Peace
 Staley, George W.-Merchant
 Sulser, R. M. farmer
 Sykes, Aaron B. "
 Stanley, Joseph laborer

Uhls, Alonzo farmer
 Unger, Eli "
 Unger, Philip, merchant &
 postmaster

Verlin, Joseph farmer
 Vansan, Samuel "
 Vansam, William "

Welch, John, farmer
 Weigel, Peter "
 Wundt, W. H. "
 Williamson, Bird "
 Weir, James W. "
 Weir, William J. "
 Wiswell, Andrew
 Wissal, Conrad
 Wood, A. C.
 Walster, Nicholas
 Wright, Isaac, Jr. farmer
 Wheeler, James M. "

Young, Andrew farmer
 Young, Stephen "

C H E S T E R

In the early part of the year 1819, a company was organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, composed of the late Major William Oliver, W. Bart, David Brown, Daniel D. Smith and others, for the purpose of purchasing the lands at the junction of the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers. Daniel D. Smith (afterwards killed by Winchester, at Edwardsville,) came to Illinois as the agent of the company and purchased a large tract of land near the mouth of the Kaskaskia, and commenced what he intended should be the future metropolis of Illinois, and named it Portland. The year following, the late Benjamin A. Porter (afterwards the founder of Helena, Arkansas,) came out and erected a number of dwellings under a contract with the proprietors, and also built a steam mill. But towns in those days were not needed, and despite the prodigious efforts of the proprietors, this town obstinately refused to grow. Ten years afterwards it had become a ruin, and now only the faint vestige of the mill may be seen.

In 1829 Samuel Smith, James L. Lamb and Thomas Mather purchased the land on which Chester now stands, from the late Judge John McFerren who had entered it in the year 1818. In the summer of 1829 Mr. Smith built the first house in Chester, the same that is now occupied by R. H. Mann as a residence. In the same year Mr. Smith commenced the erection of a mill on what was then known as the "Screw Auger" principle. This, however, was abandoned before completion.

In the fall of 1829, Mather, Lamb & Co., (then merchants of Kaskaskia,) built a slaughter house for the purpose of slaughtering and packing the beef of the county,

which was then plenty, and of good quality, In the same year Mr. S. B. Opdyke, representing the house of Mather, Lamb & Co., built a storehouse and opened a stock of goods. A large warehouse was erected at the same time.

In the spring of 1831, Samuel Smith laid off that part of his land below Wall street into town lots, and Mather, Lamb & Co., laid off a few lots above Wall street. The idea of building a town having become fixed, Mrs. Jane Smith gave it the name of Chester--she was a native of Chester, England. At this time the population consisted of Samuel Smith, Seth Allen, R. F. Servant, with their families, and S. B. Opdyke, Elias Reeder and Samuel Perry. The late, lamented Seth Allen, had established a cooper shop in 1829, which he conducted for a number of years, manufacturing barrels for packing beef, and for castor oil. R. B. Servant established a mill for the manufacture of castor oil, in the fall of 1830, which for several years was the institution of the place, and gave to the young town a considerable commercial importance. In 1831 Silas Leland established a blacksmith shop. The first brick house in this place was erected by Amizi Andrews, in 1832. This house was knocked down in 1844 by a steamboat. The same year, Horace Francis erected the stone building which he now occupies. At this time the forest trees were growing around where the mill, Swanwick's Row and Holmes' residence now stand. The storehouse now occupied by D. Block & Bro. was built by Holmes & Swanwick in 1833, in which they opened the second stock of goods ever brought to this town.

About this time, the venerable father Mathews, then in manhood's vigor, commenced holding religious service, and gave an origin to the Presbyterian church of Chester.

The first physician of Chester was Dr. Barbee, who located in 1834, but died shortly afterwards. Dr. Ferris, who was a prominent physician of Chester for several years, came in 1835. In the same year Walker & Wilkerson opened a large grocery store. The Messrs. Cole built a mill in the lower part of town, in 1837. It was both a saw and grist mill. At the same time a ferry boat, driven by horse power, took the place of the flat boat which had become inadequate to the business. These horse boats gave place to steam ferry boats about 1849. In 1836 a frame school house (the house now used as the African church,) was built and used as a union church and Sunday school room. The Messrs. Cole made improvements in their mill in 1839, and commenced exporting flour to the southern markets.

In 1840, the name of the Presbyterian church was changed from the Kaskaskia to the Chester Presbyterian church, and Rev. C. C. Riggs became the permanent pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Spillman, late of Shawnee-town. In 1846, the stone church was commenced, and completed the year following. The late Rev. John Kennedy assumed the pastoral charge of the church in the early part of 1850, and

continued until relieved by death, in the summer of 1851. Rev. P. D. Young succeeded to the charge of the congregation in the latter part of 1852, and remained until 1856. Rev. B. H. Charles took charge of the church in the latter part of 1857, and he is now the officiating pastor.

A Baptist church was organized under the ministerial labors of Rev. _____ Peters, of Waterloo, as early as 1842, and probably some years before. Capt. Rogers, a devoted Christian, was an active, zealous member of this church; and contributed much to its prosperity. Rev. _____ Jenkins became pastor of the church in 1845, and continued to labor for the congregation nearly three years. After his retirement the church was left without a pastor, and during a two years absence of Capt. Rogers, about 1849-50, the organization was abandoned. On the return of Capt. Rogers, in 1851, he collected the members together, and effected a new organization. Rev. D. L. Phillips occasionally preached for the congregation. In 1853, the large brick church was erected, and Rev. J. B. Kelly installed as pastor. In the latter part of 1854, Rev. O. L. Barler succeeded Mr. Kelly, and he is now the officiating minister.

In the year 1840, Rev. H. Hatton, a Methodist minister, collected six communicants of that denomination, and organized the Methodist Church of Chester. It was placed under the southern Illinois conference, and regularly supplied with a preacher. A German Methodist church was organized in 1848. The two congregations united their efforts and erected a brick church in 1850.

The Associate Reformed Church of Chester was organized by Rev. James McAuley in the year 1843. The congregation depended upon the Synod for supplies in preaching until 1858, when Rev. W. A. Pollock was duly ordained pastor of the church. Under his efforts a church edifice is in course of erection which will be an ornament to the place.

In 1844, Rev. William Mitchell, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, came to Chester, and commenced his labors with the few members of that denomination living in and near the town. Shortly afterwards, the church was organized. The unceasing, quiet labors of Dr. Mitchell soon gathered strength to the little congregation, and in 1848 the fine church edifice in which the congregation now worship was commenced. Four years afterwards it was completed and opened for public service.

Rev. Mr. Buttermann organized the First Lutheran church of Chester, in the early part of 1849. The following fall, Rev. M. Eirich succeeded Mr. Buttermann, and commenced at once the erection of their beautiful church building, which was completed in a few months. Under the constant labors of Mr. Eirich, the church has gradually increased its membership.

In 1849 Father Peren, of Kaskaskia, (died Oct. 4, 1859)

came to Chester, and, collecting the members of the Catholic Church, first commenced saying mass. He occasionally visited the congregation, and performed the rites of the church. The church building was erected in 1852. Father Peren continued his visits until a few months ago, when Father Repies took charge of the church.

Messrs. Holmes & Swanwick commenced the erection of the stone flouring mill in 1842, and completed it in 1846. This gave a fresh impetus to the prosperity of the place, and its bounds began to expand. In 1848, Chester became the county seat of Randolph County, and the large Court House, (an engraving of which may be seen on the front page) was erected. From that time the improvement of the place has been steady.

At the session of the General Assembly, in 1855, a city charter was granted to Chester, which was adopted and went into operation a few months afterwards. At the first charter election the following City Council was elected:

Joseph Williamson, Mayor

Aldermen--R. H. Crittenden and G. S. Jones, First Ward
" I. H. Nelson and Henry Stump, second Ward
" Frederick Buckman and Alfred Whitaker, Third Ward

1857--At the next annual election the Board consisted of:

Frederick Buckman, Mayor

Aldermen--R. H. Crittenden and A. S. Palmer, First Ward
" I. H. Nelson, and Henry Stump, Second Ward
" Alfred Whitaker and J. G. Middendorf, Third Ward

1858--Third Board:

Seth Allen, Mayor

Aldermen--A. Block and A. S. Palmer, First Ward
I. H. Nelson and Henry Stump, Second Ward
F. Buckman and J. G. Middendorf, Third Ward

1859--Fourth Board:

Gabriel Jones, Mayor

Aldermen--A. Block and A. Dunn, First Ward
I. H. Nelson and Henry Stump, Second Ward
F. Buckman and J. G. Middendorf, Third Ward

The erection by the city of a large public school house in 1858, closes the leading events of her history. This building is an ornament to the place, and will be a lasting monument to the intelligent spirit of her citizens.

MENARD

Menard is a part of Chester, though it lies outside of the city limits. It is the seat of H. C. Cole & Co's extensive commercial operations, which gives it a local character and entitles it to a name. It will probably be brought into the charter limits of Chester before long, and constitute the Fourth Ward.

C H E S T E R D I R E C T O R Y (1859 E.P.L.)

Andrews, Amzi, druggist
Adams, Robert, cooper
Allmyer, John H., merchant
Allmyer Frederick, stone mason
Allen, Thomas G., lawyer
Anderson, Charles C., merchant
Anderson, A.A. keeps Chester Hotel
Assman, William, physician
Andrews, Truman, Rev. farmer

Baumann, John F., cigar maker
Barler, O. L. Rev. teacher
Bewie, Carl, shoemaker
Beare, Joseph, merchant
Beare, Nicholas, lumber merchant
Block, Charles, grocer
Block, David, "
Bleck, Adolph, commission merchant

Bommelman, F. shoemaker
Burns, William, grocer
Bungie, William "
Brown, Andrew & teamster
Brown, A. F., laborer
Buckman, Frederick, merchant
Burbes, Peter, stone mason

Cole, H. C. merchant
Cole, A. B. "
Crissey, Morris, salesman
Cole, John P. "
Christian, James M. stone mason
Clement, Judson, plasterer
Crittenden, Richard H., clerk
in mill

Chapman, A. B., carpenter
Clieman, William, grocer
Crain, Nelson R., wagon maker
Callaway, Thomas H., constable
Charles, B. H. Rev.
Childs, C. J., Dr.
Clemens, Curtis C., proprietor
of "Democrat"
Crisler, John W., clerk

Decker, Harmon, teamster
Detmore, Lewis, stone
mason
Dillon, Martin, stone
cutter
Dunn, Alexander, merchant
Dunn, Frank, clerk
Douglas, Thomas R., salesman

Elliott, Ed., engineer
Edwards, John L. druggist

Finne, William, farmer
Francis, Horace, street
commissioner

Gindraw, Peter, cabinet-maker

Gahrs, Henry, cabinet
maker

Gansman, Frank, black-smith

Gilster, Henry, flour
packer

Griswold, George R.,
farmer

Gray, Emerson, cooper
Griss, Frederick, porter
at Coles' mill

Gordon, W. A. physician
Gnaigy, Jacob, grocer

Hall, E. J. Druggist
Hartenberger, Jacob,
wagon maker
Hartenberger, Peter
teamster

Haskin, C. I., keeps
livery stable

Haskin, Charles I., commis-
sion merchant
Holmes, J. B., dealer in real
estate
Holbrook, J. C., lawyer
Hoff, Nicholas
Horn, Casper, hotel keeper
Hobbs, Thomas, butcher
Harmer, Geo. W., clerk of
wharf boat
Hobbs, James, butcher

Jones, James, H., merchant
Jones, G. S. "
Jones, Gabriel, mayor and
justice of peace
Jourdan, James B., saddler

Kipp, John Henry, salesman
Knapp, J. J., carpenter
Kerr, David, druggist

Lannaman, Harmon, clerk
Lakeman, William R., gardener
Layne, Elisha, carpenter
Leittleton, John A., engineer
Lish, A. P. brewer
Lybarger, D. S., blacksmith
Loughran, Hugh, merchant
Loughran, Charles "
Lieber, A. H., physician

Mattingly, J. B., steamboat
captain
Mann, Robert, wagon maker
Mann, Robert H., salesman
Middendorf, John G., merchant
Morey, A., lumber merchant
Morrison, Thomas S., lawyer
Montague, C., plasterer
Montague, E. J. publisher of
Directory
McCullun, Uriah, cooper
McQuistan, John C., inn-
keeper
McNabny, John, deputy post
master
Mann, John H. teacher
McBrine, William, keeps hotel

Naler, Isaac, laborer
Nelson, Isaac H., clerk of
county court
Neville, Harvey, Sr., lawyer
Neville, Harvey, Jr. engi-
neer
Nisbet, Hugh B., proprietor
of "Democrat"

Ochs, Adam, cooper

Palmer, A. S., furniture mer-
chant
Paulus, John, brickmaker
Phillip, E., grocer
Phillip, A. "
Pollock, W. A. Rev.

Ralls, J. M., clerk of cir-
cuit court
Rader, Henry, cooper
Robbe, Frederick, laborer
Rehfeldt, William, miller
Roberts, William, saddler
Robison, James W., capt. of
"Wild Duck"
Ritter, Valentine, grocer
Reno, John W., cooper
Runger Henry, stone mason

Sonnamann, Harman, plasterer
Sauppe, Henry, Dr.
Schuchert, J. F. merchant
Schuchert, William, sales-
man
Schuchert, J.F.M, blacksmith
Schrader, Charles, cooper
Shane, Phillip, brickmaker
Servant, R.B., justice of
peace
Shrader, E., laborer
Sherman, J.G., carpenter
Shardong, Charles "
Shutz, Henry, clothier
Smith, Davis, butcher
Smith, Thomas, baker
Sonnanberg, Henry, miller
Speckman, Henry, gardener
Stump, David, stone mason
Stump, Henry, carpenter
Stolle, H. R. grocer

Swanwick, John
Swanwick, Francis

Tackenberg, Henry, tailor
Trefte, Frederick, wagon
maker
Threldkell, W. H., keeps
boarding house
Toppe, David, carpenter

Walker, F., grocer
Widen, W. S.
Warren, Stanford, carpen-
ter
Warren, Alfred, teamster
Warren, John K. Carpenter

Wassell, Charles, merchant
tailor

Wegner, August, cabinet maker
Weibuck, C., mason
Wheerly, Raymond, jeweler
Whitaker, Alfred, furniture
merchant

Wilbern, James, wagonmaker
Wester, Frederick, jailor
Wegner, Christian, carpenter
Williamson, Joseph, tinner
and stove merchant
Williamson, C.C. keeps ferry
Williamson, Francis M., tinner
Williams, J.

* * * * *

TOWNSHIP 7 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST--CHESTER (1859)

Arpin, Michael, laborer
Abbey, William, farmer

Barnes, Thomas, farmer
Burch, J. G. "
Boga, Frederick "
Benvenn, Lewis, cooper
Bair, Jacob M., Sr., farmer
Bair, Jacob M., Jr. "
Bair, David, teamster
Bartles, C., farmer
Brown, A. F. "
Burk, William, farmer
Browder, William M., farmer

Clampick, John farmer
Clore, Harrison "

Farley, David, farmer

Gross, Ferdinand, farmer
Gindran, Francis C. "
Gindran, Peter "

Hess, Antoine "
Hanna, J. C., Jr. "
Harden, Joseph "
Hirte, Christie "
Herbert, Peter "
Hoff, Nicholas "

Johnson, Robert, farmer
Janna, Andrew "
Janna, Michael "

Kipp, F. W. "
Kriege, H. "

Lahmann, August

Marlin, William, C. farmer
Miller, William, "
Mitchell, Rev. W. "
Montreal, Joseph, laborer
Montreal, Michael, Sr. farmer
Montreal, Michael, Jr. farmer
Montreal, John farmer
Menard, Lewis farmer

Pettit, Henry N. farmer

Rockwell, Laurin farmer
Rockwell, Ephraim D. "
Rockwell, Justus "
Raville, John B., "

Sanders, Charles L., "
Seguin, Antoine "

Tindall, R. W., teamster
Tindall, Nelson, cooper
Thompson, William, farmer

Weibuck, Christoff, farmer
Webb, Solomon, farmer

TOWNSHIP 7 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST--CHESTER (1859 EPL)

Adam, James, farmer and
lumber merchant
Adam, James P., farmer and
lumber merchant

Biermann, Frederick, farmer
Bisner, Henry, farmer
Bilderback, S. P. "
Brown, Lemuel M. "
Brooks, John "

Crisler, Abel "
Crisler, Thomas J. "
Cassell C., "
Caney, August "
Clare, Abram "
Clare, Franklin B. "
Cander, Martin "
Crittenden, William farmer
Crawford, Hugh M. farmer (jus-
tice of the peace)
Campbell, Elisha, farmer
Craig, Robert farmer

Dixon, Mungo, farmer
Dame, Charles R., farmer
Demack, Lewis "
Douglas, Robert S. "
Douglas, Adam "
Douglas, Launcey "
Douglas, James, farmer &
millar
Douglas, Andrew, farmer
Dravies, Henry "
Darwin, John G., farmer &
wood merchant
Dean, John, farmer

Ebers, Henry, farmer
Emery, Robert "
Esselmann, Bernard, farmer

Fey, Phillip, farmer
Fleetwood, George, farmer
Fulford, Thomas, farmer

Graham, Robert S., farmer &
carpenter
Gilchrist, Archibald, farmer
Groh, Frederick, farmer
Greenawalt, Henry, farmer
Griffith, William farmer

Hartenberger, C., farmer
Hays, Joseph C., brickmaker
Hahn, Christian, farmer
Hansick, Albert "
Harkness, George "
Heine, Henry "
Hinkback, Girard "
Hillerman, Frederick farmer
Hill, Thomas "
Hindman, James H. "
Haney, John "
Holloman, Ezekiel "
Harnbush "

Johnson, Bartholomew, farmer

Kettler, Christopher, farmer
Kennedy, Eli, farmer
Kean, Joseph "
Knapp, Philip C. "
Knapp, Jacob "
Knope, Lewis "
Kazma, Jacob "

Lively, Fleming, farmer
Lively, Reuben "
Lawson, Mason "
Lawson, Andrew K. "
Linder, Lewis "
Lively, Richard "
Lybarger, Edmund S. farmer

Mason, James W., farmer
Merchencosky, Peter "
Miller, Matthew "
Myers, Peter, blacksmith
Moore, William, farmer

Noach, Simon, farmer

Oldenslaker, Peter, farmer

Pettit, Thomas, farmer
 Peck, Jacob, Sr. "
 Pinkerton, David J. "
 Peck, Jacob, Jr. "
 Proctor, Thomas "

Ray, Walter, "
 Rushka, M. "
 Riggs, David "
 Robison, Joseph, Sr. "
 Robison, Joseph, Jr. "
 Rust, George S., keeps
 hotel
 Rust, Isaac, farmer and
 wagon maker

Runger, Frederick, farmer

Shutz, Charles "
 Shutz, Benjamin "
 Schrader, Frederick "
 Schrader, Julius "
 Smith, John S. "
 Smith, Francis "
 Sullivan Lessenbee "
 Schzirkosky, C. L. "

Tagder, John farmer
 Tindall, Reuben, Jr. farmer
 Telfer, Charles M. "
 Turner, Wilson "

Vanover, Samuel "

Welge, Conrad "
 Whitson, H. C. "
 Williamson, Bird "
 Wilcox, William "
 Wilagala, Martin "
 Wood, Enock "
 Wood, John M. "
 Woolshack, Joseph "
 Woolshack, Voluntine "

Young, John farmer and tailor
 Young, Richard M., nurseryman
 Young, James, Farmer
 Yarres, Damon, farmer

S P A R T A

The ground on which the City of Sparta now stands was originally purchased and owned by John Armour, an emigrant from Pennsylvania, who located upon it in the year 1826. He erected a small log house, and made a farm upon the ground. Anticipating the wants of the growing settlements around him, and being a man of enterprise, he erected and put in operation a tread-mill, which stood near the spot now occupied by the Mansion House. The erection of this mill was the "circumstance" to which the city owes its existence. Robert G. Shannon, (who was then keeping a store one mile south of the embryo town, seeing that nearer the mill would be a better locality for selling goods, purchased a small quantity of Mr. Armour's land, and erected a small store house near the locality where now stands the large brick building known as "Shannon's Old Store House." Here he commenced that successful business career which so distinguished him through a long life, and which has left an enduring name in the annals of Sparta.

With a mill and a store as a basis for a town, the enterprising proprietor had his land surveyed into town lots, and proceeded to dispose of them at public auction. The first lot sold was purchased by Samuel Hill for the sum of four dollars. This sale took place in the year 1829, from which period the place may date its existence, as it commenced to improve and assume the character of a village from that time.

During the same year, James McClurken, whose name was intimately connected with the progress of the place for thirty years, built a house on the hill southeast of the town. In the same year, Lawson Murphy, another of the prominent citizens of the place, established a brickyard, and commenced making brick. About the same time, Cornhill Eal-lard built a shop, and commenced blacksmithing. Alexander Campbell established a carpenter shop. Several dwellings were erected in the same year. In the spring of 1830, Dr. Pyles, then a young man, came to the town and opened a school. The year following, James A. Foster settled in the town and has been a citizen ever since. Dr. Joseph Farnon, who has been the leading physician of the town and vicinity for many years, located in 1830. In 1833, William H. McDill opened a hotel. In 1834, John A. Wilson, John Little, John Gray, Thomas Gaston, and John W. Slade became citizens of the town, and gave it quite an impetus for improvement. Slade & McClurken established a store--the second in the place.

The prospects of the town induced a steady increase of population and business importance. Sufficient progress had been made to establish the certainty of building a town, and the beautiful location and the rich farming lands around, which have since been reduced to a high state of cultivation, increased the inducements for persons to locate. In 1836,

the town received a valuable acquisition in the person of William Rosborough, who established the well known and extensive mercantile house of which he is the senior partner. He opened his store first in the neighborhood four miles from Sparta, but seeing the advantages of the location and prospects of the place, he moved into town.

In 1837, the town was incorporated, and received the name of Columbus. The first Board of Town Trustees consisted of Dr. Joseph Farnon, Lawson Murphy, John A. Wilson, James A. Foster, and John W. Slade. A code of ordinances was enacted, and the town government put in successful operation. The first business transacted by the Board was imposing a fine of one dollar upon Robert G. Shannon for the offense of leaving his wagon in the street during the night.

The brick School House, known in later years as "Sparta Seminary", was built in 1838, and though somewhat antiquated in appearance now, it was then a magnificent structure, far in advance of the times. It gave to Sparta her reputation for schools, which she has always sustained with high credit to herself, and advantage to the youth.

In 1839, a steam grist and saw mill was erected by James McClurken. This gave an additional importance to the commercial interests of the place, and new improvements immediately followed. Mr. McClurken had previously put in operation a cotton gin, which stood south of the town. Cotton was raised and shipped in considerable quantities from county thirty years ago.

In the same year--1839--the "Columbus Herald" was established by James Morrow. He conducted the paper nearly a year, and sold it to John F. Detrich. It was during the year 1839 that the name of the town was changed from Columbus to Sparta, and Mr. Detrich changed the name of his paper to "Sparta Democrat".

The first oil mill for the manufacture of castor oil was put in operation by James McClurken, in 1840. The manufacture of castor oil, and the buying of castor beans, formed an important item in the commerce of Sparta for many years. Oil mills were afterwards erected by R. G. Shannon and William Rosborough, and the farmers in the vicinity found a ready market at these mills for their castor beans, of which great quantities were raised.

In 1843, the members of the Associate Reformed Church commenced the erection of their spacious brick building, which was completed three years later. The congregation had been organized some years before, and the Rev. William M. Graham was the preacher. He was succeeded, in 1847, by Rev. David McDill, a distinguished minister of that denomination. Rev. John F. Stuart succeeded Dr. McDill two years ago, and is now the pastor of the church.

In 1842, a Methodist Society was organized by Rev. M.

Martree. A church building was erected in 1848, and the pulpit has been supplied by the various ministers appointed by the Methodist Conference.

A Baptist Church was organized by Rev. H. S. Deppe, in 1854. A church building was erected the following year. Rev. J. B. Campbell is the regular minister.

One of the most important additions to the business of Sparta, was the erection, in 1850, of a Woollen Factory, by the Messrs. McClurken. It was constructed at a heavy expense and has been in successful operation ever since. The present proprietor, Mr. Thomas McClurken, has made additions to its manufacturing capacity during this season, and now the wool growers of this and adjoining counties have a ready market for their wool.

Since 1853, two large merchant mills have been erected, each one with a capacity of producing two hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day. The construction of these mills was the work of joint stock associations, and the enterprises have given a fresh impetus to the raising of wheat, which is now produced as a staple crop.

At the last session of the General Assembly, Sparta obtained a City Charter, which went into operation a few months ago. At the Charter Election, the following city officers were elected:

JOHN A. WILSON, Mayor

Aldermen:

First Ward--Robert Gammell and John Watson
Second Ward--Matthew McClurken and Hugh Kirkpatrick
Third Ward-- J. F. McCandless and John W. McCormack
Fourth Ward--Robert J. Harmer and Samuel Niel
Street Commissioner--James Laughlin
Treasurer-- Joseph McHenry
Assessor--H. C. McCormack

A steady increase of all the concomitants of a town has marked the progress of Sparta from its commencement. Situated in the centre of one of the most fertile and eligible farming regions in Illinois, the town was surrounded by a class of industrious, enterprising and practical farmers, who have reduced the soil to a high state of cultivations, which has produced a healthy advancement in every department of commerce.

The young city now contains ten dry goods stores; three grocery stores; one boot and shoe store and manufactory; three boot and shoe shops; two stove and tinware stores; three tailor shops; one jewelry store; three millinery shops; two confectionery stores; one bakery; two furniture stores; two saddlery and harness shops; two wagon, one plow, and four blacksmith shops; one steam barrel manufactory; two flouring

mills; one saw mill; one woolen factory; three hotels; three churches; three school houses; one academy; two literary societies; one library; five physicians; three lawyers; four resident ministers.

S P A R T A D I R E C T O R Y

Allen, Aaron M., merchant	Detrich, John E., merchant
Abernathy, Thomas, carpenter	Detrich, Jacob S. furniture dealer
Aitkin, James, Carpenter	Dickey, James, laborer
Anderson, Francis B., lawyer	Dobbins, John S., blacksmith
Anderson, Noble, farmer	Dobbins, Andrew, wagonmaker
Anderson, William, shoemaker	
Askins, William P., engineer	Edward Crosley, spinner in factory
Askins, John, tinner	Edgar, William, book merchant
Allen, Andrew, teamster	Edminston, Abner
	Eekuph
Brown, Lemuel, A. C., stove merchant	
Brown, M. M., Rev., principal of Union Academy	Farnan, Joseph, physician and druggist
Brown, Samuel, tinner	Farnan, James, physician
Brown, Kinsley, tinner	Fairborn, John laborer
Brown, John Lyman, proprietor of "Herald and Press"	Foster, Robert L, expressman
Brown, Nicholas H., tinner	Ferris, D. S. minister
Brown, James C., carpenter	
Brown, James S., miller	Gardner, Henry, trader
Baird, William M. carpenter	Gardner, Nicholas, grocer
Baird, Reuben "	Gardner, Fayette, carpenter
Baird, George C. "	Goddard, J. H.
Baty, Francis H., trader	Goddard, William B., carpenter
Baily, Reuben, keeps livery	Gillebran, Adam laborer
Baldrige, William	Gammill, Robert, miller
Brown, Thomas	(this probably should be spelled Gemmill) EPL
Beaver, David, furniture dealer	Gerred, Hugh, lumber merchant
Brunson, Frederick, shoemaker	Gorsuch, Elijah, boot and shoe merchant
Bascom, Arthur W. Teamster	Gorsuch, M. G., physician and druggist
	Gordon, James, merchant
Campbell, Louis H., painter	Gray, James, baker
Clendenin, Henry S., Saddler	Gray, John, tailor
Cowel, William, cabinet maker	Gutherie, Hugh R., physician
Camp, M. carpenter	
Chapman, Hiram, shoemaker	Gutelius, John F., innkeeper
Caldwell, William J., jobber	Gray, William
*Chalmers, William G., saddler	Grenslet, E., cooper
Caruthers, Caleb, blacksmith	Gobsan, Robert, stone mason
Caruthers, Finley blacksmith	Graham, George, shoemaker
(should be Crothers, E.P.L.)	
Calderwood, Hugh, superintendent of Sparta mill.	Harmer, Robert J., clerk of union mill
	Hood, Archibald

Hood, James, merchant
Hood, Robert, "
Hood, John
Hood, William, mason
Hopkins, Richard R., physician
Hudson, John, salesman

Kirkpatrick, John, miller
Kirkpatrick, Hugh, inn keeper
Klene, Benjamin, brickmaker

Long, Zachariah, tinner
Lexton, Matthew, teamster
Luther, A. A.
Lahmann, Bartley, butcher
Lafferty, Jesse, groom
Lawson, —Murphy, —Teamster
Lawson, Mary A., confectioner
Lattimore, Joseph, mason
Little, R. B., merchant
Lindsay, Samuel, wagon maker
Luther, James M.C., cabinet
maker

Laird, Isaac, cooper
Laird, Martin "

Murphy, Lawson teamster

Maxwell, James, teamster
Matlock, William L., plasterer
Miller, Andrew, jeweler
Miller, James W
Minner, John W., ambrotypist
Monroe, William
Morrow, John B., lawyer
Murphy, William P., lawyer
Murphy, David
Murphy, John Calvin
Maxwell, Thomas C., farmer
McMillan, William, H., farmer
McLain, Theron, carpenter
McLain, Daniel "
McCutcheon, John M., express-
man

McCandless, James F.

McCormack, John W., black-
smith

McCormack, Matthew S.,
merchant

McCormack, William, inn
keeper

McCormack, Hugh C., merchant

McClurken, Thomas, factory
merchant

McClurken, Matthew, farmer

McDonald, Robert

McDill, Robert

McDill, Thomas, printer

McHenry, Joseph, merchant
McHenry, Robert, M. teacher
McHenry, Francis
McKay, John L., tailor
McMillan, John R., teamster
McDonald, Marshall "

Newson, Archibald
Newman, August, barber
Neill, Samuel, harness
maker

Neill, John, blacksmith
Naylor, Presley

Orr, Thomas A.K., butcher
and teamster

Orr, Craton, blacksmith
Osburn, E. James, painter

Patteson, Robert F., keeps
livery

Parks, James B., merchant
Perkins, Jeremiah C., keeps
saloon & variety
store

Perkins, Ephraim, black-
smith

Perkins, Elias, blacksmith

Pawel, James, oculist

Pyles, Lucius, carpenter

Palmer, P. W., cooper

Rosborough, William, mer-
chant

Rosborough, Robert, sales-
man

Raybron, Francis, black-
smith

Rea, William, teamster

Rigdon, David, keeps livery

Roseman, Henry, merchant

Stevenson, William A.,
wagon maker

Stormant, H. C., carpenter

Stuart, John F., minister

Spindle, Edward J., laborer

Sherlock, Richard, teamster

Smith, Henry, tailor

Stevenson, William J.,
merchant

Shannon, John R.

Shannon, James

Shannon, Moses F.

Skelley, Alexander
 Skelley, John laborer
 Skelley, William
 Skelley, James, painter
 Simpson, George, physician
 Shiner, John, teamster
 Saunders, James, carpenter
 Sanders, Thomas, tinner
 Sangers, George, wagonmaker
~~Sanders~~

Taylor, John, justice of
 the peace

Taylor James H., merchant
 Taylor, Hugh C., "
 Telfard, William, shoemaker
 Treat, Joseph, laborer
 Taylor, James, "

Watson, John, merchant
 Wood, Sidney, carpenter
 Wilson, Samuel
 Wilson, Samuel, constable
 and city marshal
 Wilson, John A., postmaster
 and mayor
 Wilson, William F.
 Wise, Daniel, salesman
 Wolfington, P. laborer
 Whitim, George, barrel manu-
 facturer
 Watson, James, stone mason
 White, Andrew J., cooper
 Yontz, John, miller

TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST--SPARTA

Baird, Samuel P., farmer
 Baird, P. "
 Beattie "
 Beattie, J. M. "
 Becket, A. G. "
 Blair, John M. "
 Blair, J. H. "
 Blair, D. "
 Blair, William "
 Blair, James "
 Blair, Alexander "
 Blackmore,
 Borders, Andrew, farmer
 Boyd, William "
 Boyd, James J. "
 Boyd Robert V. "
 Boyd, Samuel "
 Boyd, Thomas "
 Boyd, David B. "
 Boyd, James "
 Brown, Joseph, Jr. "
 Brown, James M. "
 Brown, David "
 Brown, Joseph, Sr. "
 Brown, Henry, B. "
 Brown, Charles E. "

Chandler, Noel "
 Chalmbers, Thomas A. Farmer
 Chalmbers, David "
 Clendenin, James H. "
 Couch, John "
 Cooper, William "
 Cooper, James A. "
 Coulter, John "
 Crothers, B. L., blacksmith

Cunningham, John R., farmer
 Cunningham, James W., "
 Cunningham, George V., "
 and teacher
 Cunningham, Robert, farmer
 Dial, Isaac, farmer
 Dillman, John, "
 Dickey, George "
 Dawer, John "
 Fellers, John G., "
 Finley, Francis "
 Foster, William "
 Frazier, William, Sr., farmer
 Frazier, William, Jr., "
 Gs--see page 85
 Henderhoff, Peter, farmer
 Hegens, David, W. "
 Hood, John, "
 Hood, Alexander "
 Houston, John "
 Kell, John F., farmer
 Kinny, Alexander, "
 Lemmons, Jacob, farmer
 Lessley, R. M. "
 Lessley, Alexander "
 Lively, A. P. "
 Lively, William "
 Lively, Turner "
 Lothead, J. M. "
 Lyle, Thomas "
 Malone, James, collier

Mann, John B., farmer
 Martin, William, "
 Mathews, William, "
 Miller, John, "
 Mirott, John, wagonmaker
 Marrow, William, farmer
 Marrow, James C., "
 Morris, Ephraim, "
 Morris, William, Jr.
 Morris, Isaac, farmer
 Murphy, A. B., "
 McAnullty, James H., farmer
 McAtee, John A., farmer
 McConachie, David, "
 McDonald, David, "
 McDoland, James H., "
 McDonald, Levi, "
 McDaniel, James, "
 McDill, N. B., "
 McDill, Archibald M., farmer
 McDill, David A., farmer
 McGee, James, farmer
 McLaughlin, Matthew, "
 McNeil, William, Sr. farmer
 McNeil, William, Jr., "
 McHenry, William, "

 Orr, Thomas, farmer, "
 Orr, John, farmer
 Orr, John P.

 Parks, John, farmer
 Parks, James G., farmer
 Parks, A. W.
 Parks, Alfred
 Parks, John M.,
 Parks, Thomas A.
 Perkins, George H., farmer
 Pressly, Samuel, "

Ritchey, William
 Robinsan, Frederick

 Sinclair, Robert
 Stewart, William

 Temple, David, farmer
 Temple, John, "
 Temple, William, "
 Townsend, David, "
 Toverea, Arthur T., farmer

 Weir, Robert, Sr., farmer
 Weir, James N., farmer
 Weir, Samuel T., "
 Weir, William, "
 Weir, Samuel, "
 Weir, James B., "
 Weir, John, "
 Wilson, Henry J., "
 Wilson, William F., "
 Wilson, David, "
 Wilson, Martin W., "
 Wolford, Frederick, "
 Wolford, Daniel, "
 Wolford, George, "
 Wright, Stephen, sr., "
 Wright, Stephen, jr., "
 Wylie, Samuel M., "
 Wylie, John, Sr., "
 Wylie, James G., "

 Yates, E., farmer
 Young, William, farmer

*Gross, Anderson, "
 Gross, George Sr.
 Gross, George W.

TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST--SPARTA

Anderson, Thomas, farmer	Campbell, John, farmer
Anderson, J.A.P., "	Campbell, Thos., "
Anderson, Archie, "	Cathcart, Wm. J.S., "
Armour, James C., "	Cathcart, Richard, "
	Cathcart, R. B., "
Block, Andrew, "	Cathcart, C. M., "
Block, N. N., "	Cathcart, James, "
Borders, M. W., "	Cathcart, John, "
Borders, Jas. J., "	Chassells, A. M., "
Borders, Elias K., "	Christy, Jas., "
Boyle, Thompson, "	Crawford, Wm., "
Boyle, Adam, "	Cuthbertson, Alex, "
Boyle, James, "	Cuthbertson, Robert, "
Burnett, Wm., "	
Burns, Joseph, "	

Danley, Thomas, farmer
 Dunn, William M. "
 Dunn, James W. "
 Dunn, John "

Edgar, A. J. "
 Edgar, W. M. "
 Edgar, R. M. "
 Edgar, James "
 Edgar, William S. "
 Ewing, Samuel "
 Ewing, John "

Fulton, James, "
 Finley, William "
 Finley, Thomas "
 Finley, James "
 Finley, Matthew "
 Fawlds, James "
 Fulton, William "

Greer, Hugh, "
 Gregg, Samuel "
 Gray, R. W. "
 Gray, A. F. "

Harwell, J. C. "
 Hemphill, Matthew "
 Hetherington, George farmer
 Hetherington, James "
 Houston, William "
 Houston, William "

Johnson, William "

Keys, Joseph, "
 Kilpatrick, John "
 Kirkwood, Robert "
 Kirkwood, Matthew "

Leslie, Samuel "
 Lackey, William "
 Leslie, M. M. "
 Lindsay, John H. "
 Lindsay, Thomas B. "
 Little, William "
 Little, William C. "
 Lightbody, R. W. "
 Lynn, Joseph "
 Lynn, William R. "
 Lynn, John "
 Lyons, R. W. "
 Lyons, G. "

Marshall, R. W., physician
 Marshall, J. J. farmer
 Marshall, Adam, teacher

Matthews, Joseph B., farmer
 Matthews, James "
 Meek, William "
 Meek, Samuel J. B. "
 Morrison, Robert "
 Murphy, James H. "
 McBride, A. "
 McBride, John "
 McClinton, James "
 McClinton, William "
 McHatton, Armour "
 McIntyre, John "
 McIlvain A. "
 McKelvey, S. W. "
 McKelvey, Alex R. "
 McMasters, James "
 McMillan, James H. "
 McMillan, William T. "
 McMurdo, John "
 McMurdo, William "

Patterson, R. L. "
 Rankin, Robert, "
 Redpath, R. "
 Redpath, James H. "
 Ritchey, James M. farmer and
 coal merchant

Ritchey, Robert J., farmer
 Rieddle, Joseph "
 Rodgers, Samuel J., "
 Rodgers, A. "
 Rodgers, W. "
 Rutherford, William "
 Rutherford, Robert "

Schrider, Henry, Rev. "
 Short, Thomas "
 Smith, Moore, Jr. "
 Smith, James, C. "
 Smiley, James "
 Stevenson, Michael Sr. "

Temple, Robert "
 Toverea, Bartley "
 Tweede, Hugh "
 Tweede, David "
 Tweede, John "

Walker, James "
 Walker, William "
 Wallace, James "
 Welsh, James "
 White, Francis "
 Wilson, Hugh "
 Wood, William "
 Wylie, John "
 Wylie, Alex. "
 Wylie, Robert C. "
 Yeoman, David "

E D E N

Rev. Samuel Wylie purchased and located upon the site of Eden, in the year 1822-3. Sometime afterwards, Adam Wylie and James Ford located in the place. At that time there were but few settlers in the adjacent country, and the idea of making a town probably had not entered into the minds of the proprietors. Rev. Mr. Wylie had collected together a congregation of his church, and held public services in a house down near where the grave yard is. As the immigrants came into the county, they were induced to settle around this place, in order to enjoy the privileges of the church. The congregation, therefore, increased as rapidly as the country was settled. About the year 1833, the spacious brick church in which Mr. Wylie's congregation still worship was erected. This was the beginning of the town. About the same time the congregation suffered a division, and the seceding portion erected another large church in three years afterwards. Two spacious churches and a few dwellings around them now stood upon the beautiful little mound in the prairie, and suggested to the proprietor, who appreciated the beautiful, the idea of building a town, which should be called Eden. It was then the closest type of Eden of any spot in Illinois.

In the year 1837, a portion of the land was surveyed into town lots, and but a short time afterwards Eden contained a store, oil mill, carding machine, foundry and machine shop, and many other town fixtures. Its churches and its shops have constituted the chief materials of interest, and given the character of a religious, moral, intelligent, and industrious people to its inhabitants. The first wagon shop in Eden was established in 1839, by W. R. Brown. Since then several have gone into operation. For many years, the shops of Eden have supplied a large portion of the southern part of Illinois with wagons carriages and plows.

Rev. Samuel Wylie, who is the founder of the place, first came to Kaskaskia in 1817, and was the first man in Illinois to give form and stability to the Reformed Presbyterian Church. For more than forty years he has proclaimed the words of truth and life to the people of his church. He alone of the pioneer ministers who appeared in Illinois previous to 1818 is living. He is a distinguished light in the church, and a faithful gospel minister.

Eden now contains a population of about three hundred; has one dry goods store; four wagon shops; one carriage and plow manufactory; one school house; one literary society, with a large library; a saddlery shop, and some other town appendages.

EDEN DIRECTORY

Township 5 South, Range 3 West--Eden

Adams, G. K., farmer	Galloway, James, farmer
Alexander, Ebenezer, farmer	Gaston, Samuel "
Anderson, John A. H., "	Gaston, James, blacksmith
Anderson, James B., "	Gault, H. C.
Alexander, Walter, nurseryman	Gault, P. B., wagonmaker
Armour, A.	Gault, C. M. "
	Gordon, William C., Sr. farmer
Bergfeldt., W. farmer	Gordon, William C., Jr. "
Bates, Joseph C., blacksmith	Gordon, A. J. "
	Gordon, John R. "
Banister, Oliver, farmer	Gaston, Robert, wagonmaker
Banister, Jesse "	
Beattie, Joseph "	Harrison, G. W. farmer
Beattie, Robert "	Hall, L. I. "
Bottom, Luke, merchant	Hill, Edmund "
Brooks, Robert, farmer	Hood, Joseph "
Brown, George "	Hughes, John M. "
Brown, Hugh "	Hyndeman, C. F., carpenter
Brown, W. R., lumber merchant	Holden, R. L., blacksmith
Brown, Lemuel A. C., tinner	
Burns, Samuel, manufacturer	Kavanaugh, David, wagonmaker
Burlingame, A. H., carriage and wagon manufacturer	Kyle, R. J.
Beattie, James, farmer	
Bottom, James, blacksmith	Lewis, John
	Lewis, Edward
Callighen, John, mechanic	Lucas, A., farmer
Campbell, James, farmer	Lyle, James, farmer
Campbell, J. B. Rev. painter	Lewis, Frank
Campbell, William, farmer	Lewis, Abram
Campbell, George, "	
Campbell, John "	Mills, Steven
Calvin, John, blacksmith	Maxwell, Thomas C., farmer
Cruthers (Crothers) F. R. ploughmaker	Maxwell, John
	Miller, Charles R. farmer
Crums, Adin	More, John, carpenter
Curtis, Augustus, farmer	Michael, J., farmer
	McCormack, J., farmer
Dobbins, Theodore A., farmer	McCormack, M., farmer
Dobbs, Richard, "	McConechie (McConachie), David
Dickey, John "	McCoughan, John farmer
Dickey, Alexander S. wagon-maker	McClinton, John, "
	McMillan, W. H. "
Dickson, Charles	McKee, Alexander "
Dickey, Alexander, farmer	McKee, R. G. "
Dickey, "	McKee, William "
	McKee, J. G. "
Enos, James, farmer	McConachie, John "
	McMillan, Milton "
Flack, J. J. farmer	
Foster, A. W. "	Nimock, Samuel, cabinet maker
Fulton, David "	Nelson, Thomas, florist
Fulton, John "	Nisbet, Samuel T., farmer
	Nisbet, Robert "

Nisbet, Samuel farmer
Nisbet, James, painter

Valentine, James. H.

Parker, Peter
Pattan, Joseph farmer
Pillers, P. W. "

Watt, Richard, merchant
Ward, Josiah, farmer
Wilson, John "

Robbins, Charles, farmer
Robison, Richard, "
Rosborough, James "
Robison, John S. "

Wilson, John, (Irish) "
Wilson, James R. "
Wilson, James C. "
Wylie, Samuel Rev.

Shrewsberry, Benedict, "
Snodgrass, Reuben, "
Snodgrass, Rilan "
Snodgrass, Robert "
Stuart, Alexander "
Stuart, James "
Steele, Merit "
Steele, Martin "
Steele, Anthony "
Stevenson, Robert, Sr. mer-
chant

Ward, Ryly, farmer
Wilson, Wilson "
Wilson, M. W. "
Wilson, Joseph "

Zumbro, George, carpenter

Stevenson, Michael, Jr.
saddler
Stevenson, John, merchant
Steele, Albert
Stevenson, Robert, Jr.
wagon maker
Stevenson, Allen, black-
smith

ADVERTISEMENTS

P. B. & C. M. Gault, manufacturers of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, &C., &C., Eden, Illinois. This firm has invariably taken the "BLUE RIBBON", at the County Fair, on Buggies, whenever they have exhibited. Orders solicited, and filled on short notice. Our work is warranted.

* * * * *

JOHN MICHAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Eden, Illinois.

* * * * *

Thomas Nelson, Florist, Eden, Illinois, has Dahlias, Roses, Tulips, Hyacinths, Bulbs, Greenhouse Plants, and Shrubbery. Seeds, known to be genuine, can be obtained from me.

* * * * *

R E D B U D

This thriving town is situated upon a gradually rising eminence in Horse Prairie, near the line which divides the counties of Monroe and Randolph. Its history embraces no events of early times to give it the interest of antiquity its origin dating no farther back than the year 1844. The first house upon the ground where the town now stands was erected in that year by Mr. Richmond D. Durfee. The year after he built a storehouse and commenced selling goods. About the same time Samuel Crozier erected a dwelling, which at that time occupied a position to the south of where the town afterwards stood, but it is now nearly surrounded with houses.

In the year 1847, William Simmons, who owned a part of the town site, had his land surveyed into town lots, and proceeded to dispose of them at public auction. The year after, Mr. Durfee had his land surveyed and made another public sale. Such was the encouragement received from these two sales that Samuel Crozier brought his land into market, and found ready and anxious purchasers. About the same time a flouring mill was erected and put in operation a little to the northeast of town, which is doing business yet.

From this time the town commenced a rapid and successful improvement. The first brick building was the school house, erected in 1853, since which time bricks have been used almost exclusively for building material. Soon afterwards followed the erection of a large merchant mill within the limits of the town, whose capacity for grinding is about two hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day. This gave an additional impetus to the business prosperity of the place and not long afterwards there arose the spacious storehouse of Durfee & Crozier, a row of brick buildings covering a large portion of a block, a large brick brewery, and many other buildings of note and importance. There is now in process of construction a large hotel, the cost of which will amount to \$12,000, and a large storehouse by Smith, Allen & Co., which will be an ornament to the town.

Though the growth of the place has been marked by a rapidity which seldom attends the progress of inland towns, it has not gone in advance of the surrounding country, from which it draws its commercial vitality. As a farming region, Horse Prairie and its margin of undulating timbered land, are unsurpassed in beauty and fertility.

The immense crops of wheat, corn, hay and potatoes, harvested from the farms in this prairie, would put to a severe test the credulity of the toiling farmer who gathers his eight and ten bushels per acre from the stony hill sides of New England. Among the farmers around Red Bud are to be found the most industrious, enterprising and wealthy in the county. In this fact lies the secret of Red Bud's prosperity. Every inland town depends upon the progress and advancement of the country around for its own prosperity. The pros-

perity. The prosperous state of the surrounding country may, therefore, be inferred from the amount of business done in Red Bud. There are five dry goods stores; six grocery stores; two flouring mills; two lumber yards; six merchant tailors; one drug store; one brewery; one livery stable; five boot and shoe shops; three blacksmith shops; three wagon manufactories; one saddlery and harness shop; four hotels; two brick yards; four carpenter shops; three cabinet shops; three tin shops; one jewelry store; one ambrotype gallery; one high school supported by the town, independent of the public revenue.

RED BUD DIRECTORY

Township 4 South, Range 8 West--Red Bud

Albers, J. T., merchant	Conoly, John, teamster
Allen, J. R., postmaster	Conoly, Charles "
Allen, Miner, farmer	Coleman, Henry, lawyer
Allen, J. W., notary public	Crozier, J. L. farmer
Addams, J. R., farmer & justice of the peace	Cullin, Kil Timorty, farmer
Allrecht, M. plasterer	Cardwell, W. J., doctor
Altman Adam, butcher	Crocher, James, principal of high school
	Crouda, Joseph, carpenter
Beresson Earnst, farmer	
Beresson, William, "	Donoho, Michael, farmer
Besterbortel, Fred "	Deterding, Fred, wagonmaker
Biffar, George "	Deitzel, William, druggist
Bartles, C. F. "	Donouse, John, farmer
Barker, Minor, carpenter	Deaker, William, do
Barker, D. M. "	Durfee, R. D., merchant
Biffar, Henry "	Davis, E. R. "
Blu, W., teamster	Durfee, Aaron, retired
Born, John, blacksmith	Dooly, Michael, laborer
Boge, Henry, laborer	
Bauer, Henry, farmer	Eberding, Conrad, farmer
Bada Frederick, "	Eppers, J. W., barkeeper
Brasse, William "	Eisse, Frederick, cabinet-maker
Brasse, Louis, "	
Brockmin, Henry, laborer	Eberding, Henry, farmer
Bruner, John, cooper	Evans, Emanuel, farmer
Bricky, William, lumber merchant	Elig, Christian, miller
Brockmin, J. F., shoemaker	Erle, Peter, farmer
Bosse, Antony, farmer	Egerding, Charles, blacksmith
Burgo Louis, "	
Bochoff, G., merchant	Flanigan, John, farmer
Boergherting, Henry, laborer	Faherty, Mary "
Bush, Fred, teamster	Feuerstein, Leander, watch-maker
Bush, John, laborer	
Brasse, Henry, farmer	Faherty, Edward, farmer
Brickey, John, miller	Fink, Charles "
Brown, E. S. laborer	Friel, Hugh, barkeeper
	Forcade, Fred, teamster
Clark, Reuben, farmer	
Cline, Wm. "	Gesting, Henry, farmer

Gubert, Fred.	farmer	Leirty, Nicholas,	teamster
Gubert, William	"	Lindess, Casper,	Blacksmith
Gubert, Charles	"	Leifer, Fred.,	farmer
Gore, C. G.,	constable	Leifer, Conrad	"
Glenor, Julia,	farmer	Lintner, Phillip	"
Gummel, Henry,	cabinetmaker	Lohman, August	"
Geissaman, Henry,	Teamster	Lohman, Fred	"
Gettleman, George,	farmer	Longpin, Henry	"
Green, A. N.,	tinner	Lipkiman, Fred	"
Gubert, Henry,	farmer	Leifer, Dederich	"
Gubert, Christ	"	Liddy, Timothy	"
Griffin, H. B.,	school teacher		
Henna, Fred,	school teacher	McCan, Hugh,	"
Harrison, R. C.	"	McCan, Patrick	"
Haak, J. F.,	painter	Mann, Christian	"
Hinesens, August,	cabinet	Mohr, J. C.,	barkeeper
	maker	Mohrs, Henry	farmer
Huth, Charles,	laborer	McBride, Isaac,	"
Huth, August,	"	McBride, J. T.	"
Haite, Joseph,	carpenter	McBride, T. J.	"
Heaferain, George,	carpen-	Minholhy, Charles,	brickmason
	ter	<i>Minholhy, Fred</i>	<i>farmer</i>
Heuer, William,	tailor	Nagel, C. H.,	brickmason
Heuer, Henry,	brick mason	Nagel, Earnest	"
Helbick, John	" "	Nearger, Fred.,	"
Heigle, Antony	" "	Nelson, Isaac	"
Huth, M athia,	farmer	Nelson, William	"
Henicker, Fred,	millar		
Huber, Peter,	farmer	Owen, Levi,	brickmason
Haak, Mine,	farmer	Owen, C. C.	"
Hilgamin, William	farmer	Outen, William	"
Hornbutt, Fred.,	"	Outen,	"
Haake, Frank.,	stone cutter	Offerding, Daniel,	hotel keeper
Heining, William,	hotel	Ortgeison, Gehard,	shoemaker
	keeper	Ohlwein, David,	farmer
Haynes, O. K.	"	Owen, William	"
Heirty, Theodore,	stone	Obst, Ferdinand,	carpenter
	cutter		
Hef, J. C.,	carpenter	Parrot, Peter	farmer
		Parrot, Louis	"
Jahle, Christian,	shoemaker	Peach, John	"
Jahle, Paul,	shoemaker	Peurggroth, Fred	"
Jahle, Joseph	"	Pelzer, Louis	"
		Prowse, William	"
Kuker, Henry,	farmer	Poston, G. N.,	M.D.
Kuker, Fred	"		
Keefer, Antony,	stone mason	Ralls, J. & R.,	farmers
Koister, Charles,	farmer	Ralls, William,	"
Kline, John,	tailor	Ralls, John	"
Koch, Henry	"	Rall, John	"
Klepper, Henry,	carpenter	Rall, Louis	"
Klepper, William,	"	Rathut, Charles,	carpenter
Kreamer, Charles,	farmer	Rathut, William	plasterer
Koch, Deitrich	"	Ronnerberger, F.,	farmer
Knoka, Charles	"	Rinehardt, Charles,	shoemaker

Ruhnkorff, Conrad, laborer
 Ruhnkorff, Henry, wagonmaker
 Ritter, Henry, blacksmith
 Ruker, Fred, Sr., carpenter
 Ruker, Fred, Jr., farmer
 Resse, Fred., carpenter
 Roscon, James, farmer
 Ronald, Earnst "
 Ronald, Conrad "
 Ronald, Fred "
 Rollpink, Fred., "
 Rose, Joseph, carpenter
 Rosenmier, Fred, "
 Robbins, Wm. S., teamster
 Ruppel, Leonard, butcher
 Reity, Adam, clerk

Schrieber, Charles, Jr., merchant
 Schrieber, Charles, Sr., farmer
 Schrieber, F., Sr. "
 Schrieber, F., Jr. " Uffuman, Louis, farmer
 Saxonmier, George, saddler
 Shatter, Fred, laborer
 Shintheln, Margaret, farmer
 Smook, August, farmer
 Snook, William "
 Shrader, Conrad, "
 Short, John "
 Small, David "
 Smith, Henry "
 Smith, Conrad "
 Smith, N., justice of peace
 Smith, R. J., merchant
 Smith, Laurence, hotel
 keeper

Simmons, Luther, farmer
 Simmons, S. L. "
 Simmons, H. Mc. "
 Sipple, Christian, carpenter
 Sippel, Henry, farmer
 Salger, Earnst "
 Salger, Fred "
 Sliger, John "
 Stillborn, Fred., "
 Smith, H. C. "
 Starnn, William "
 Starnn, August "

John
 Stoehr, Joh, Lawyer
 Snyder, Christopher, horse far-
 rier

Salfrank, Henry, barber
 Seibert, J. A., ambrotypist
 Seibert, H., stone cutter
 Stineham, Jacob, farmer
 Stineham, Frank "
 Stumph, Jacob, D.D.
 Sturgeon, J. R. D.D.

Taylor, Spencer, miller
 Traneiler, Mathias, laborer
 Teiler, William butcher
 Tummel, John brickmason
 Tummel, Frank "

Voges, Henry, teamster
 Voges, Conrad, Sr., farmer
 Voges, Conrad, Jr. "
 Voss, Fred "
 Veight, William, M. D.
 Vagely, S. Laborer

Walker, Fred, farmer
 Wichlien, A. "
 Wichlien, John L. "
 Wichlein, John, gunsmith
 Weaver, Daniel, farmer
 Weaver, Peter "
 Wehrheim, Phillip, Sr. farmer
 Wehrheim, Philip, Jr. "
 Winegertner, Charles, carpenter
 Weber, Jacob "
 Wundt, Charles, M.D.
 Wagoner, Fred, wagonmaker
 Wipkin, Fred, farmer
 Wipkin, August, "
 Wilson, James G., farmer
 Wilson, Gilbert "
 Weiss, Leonard, blacksmith
 Wilson, R. S. farmer
 Weiss, Phil. & Adam, tailors &
 shoemakers.

Yeager, Antony, farmer
 Young, William, "

ADVERTISEMENT

A. B. Agnew, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, Prairie du Rocher,
 Randolph County, Ill.

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER DIRECTORY

Township 5 South, Range 9 West--Prairie du Rocher

Agnew, A. B. physician	Duclas, Eugene	farmer
Albert, Antoine, farmer	Duclas, Rosemond	farmer
Atcher, Charles "		
Bachelier, Frank, merchant	Godair, Pierre	farmer
Brickey, Frank W., mer-	Godair, John B.	"
chant miller	Godair, Celerin	"
Bachelier, Philibert, car-	Grevet, Danis	"
penter	Granmer, John B.	"
Barbeau, Benjamin, farmer	Guebert, C.	"
Barbeau, Andrew, Jr.	"	
Barbeau, Henry,	Harris, Gravaiss	"
Barbeau, John B.	Harris, Thomas	"
Barbeau, Antoine	Hansbrough, Elija	"
Barbeau, Baptiste	Harestead, Thomas	"
Brown, Matthew	Haynes, Hosea	"
Barber, Francis	Henry, William, justice of the	
Bege, Leurent	peace and notary public	
Buyat, Ambrose	Hesse, Edmund	
Benvenu, Raynold		
Blandford, Felix		
Blais, Joseph	Jeffry, W. M., physician	
Blais, Thomas	Johnson, John	farmer
Boneau, Pierre		
Brewer, John Sr	Kerr, Henry	farmer
Brewer, George	Kerr, John	merchant
Brown, Albion	Kerr, A.	"
Blais, Godfrey		
Blandheld, Albert		
Blais, Narcissus	LaChapelle, Amedee, farmer	
	Langlois, Francis	farmer
	Langlois, Antoine	"
Cavanau, L. D.	Leverly, Joseph	"
Chaudel, Theophill, proprie-	Leverly, Godfrey	"
tor Union Hotel	Louviere, John B.	"
Chartreau, Michael	Louviere, Henry	"
Chcoweth, Gabriel	Louviere, Ciprain	"
Clark, James	Louviere, Baptiste	"
Connely, James	Lee, A. H., merchant miller	
Collegnor, Joseph		
Curat, Alphonse		
Carr, Benjamin, laborer	Manning, Isadore,	farmer
	Medeaf, Edward	"
	Medeaf, Charles B.	"
Davis, H. S., blacksmith	Miller, William	"
Derouse, Edward, farmer	Moass, Solomon	"
Deffry, Maxemilion, farmer	Mangen, Prosper	"
Danane, Martin	Mongen, Francis	"
Danjan, John	Mudd, Thomas L.	"
Dorron, Lesen	Mudd, Vincent	"
Dorron, Ferain	Mudd, Thomas	"
Drawry, Clement	Mudd, James T.	"
Drapan, William	Montgomery, Thomas L.	"

McNabb, Matthew, farmer
McGee, Augustus, saddler

Neal, Joseph, farmer

Owen, Constantine, farmer
Owen, Crosswell, farmer

Perrat, Ferdinand, farmer
Perrat, Francis "
Phegly, Jacob "
Phegly, John "
Panpar, Pelazie "
Pairier, Frederick "

Robbins, William "
Ray, Ely A. "
Ray, Antoine "
Ray, Adolphus "
Ray, Ferdinand "
Ray, Phelix "

Santeau, John B., farmer
Shea, Michael "
Simmons, Henry M. "
Skedmore, H. M. "
Steinkop, Frederick, mason
Sprigg, James D., merchant
Sprigg, John "
Schrider, Dr., farmer

Thibeau, Israel "
Tipton, Sias "
Tuller, John B. "
Thibeau, Francis "

Wenther, George, "

TWP 5 S., RANGE 10 W.

England, Robert
Elliot, Joseph, farmer

Godair, Alexis, farmer

Langlois, Etienne, C, "
Louviere, John N., "
Louviere, Eugene "
Louviere, Vital "
Louviere, Benjamin "

Sears, S. S. commission
merchant

Waldron, William, farmer

TWP 7 S., RANGE 8 W.

Bienvenu, Francis E., farmer
Bienvenu, Lewis, "

Casson, Antoine B., "
Casson, Felix "
Charliville, Charles "
Charliville, Francois "

Derouse, Joseph T., "
Dobbs, W. K. "
Dobbs, Jonathan "
Dobbs, Richard "
Doza, Alexis "
Doza, William "
Danis, Antoine "

Gendrou, Luke

Pujol, Louis, P.
Planase, Antoine

Thomas Fulton
Thomas Matthew
Thomas Plumer

LIBERTY

About the year 1805, John Hickman built a house in front of the present location of Liberty, on land which has long since given place to the current of the river. In 1806, Mr. Mansker, father of Samuel Mansker, built a house on the island opposite the town, and opened a farm. Samuel Mansker built the first house within the limits of the present town--the same that is now occupied by Mr. Tuthill as a chair manufactory. The first store was established by James McCormack.

In the year 1832, John Stearns, an emigrant from Tennessee, purchased the land and laid off the upper part of town into town lots. A sprightly improvement followed, and the place rapidly assumed town proportions. About the year 1836, Capt. W. B. Charles, James Dean, Dr. Manning, Harvey Clendenin, Samuel Barber, Thomas Frazier, F. G. Hall, Brewster, and some others located in the town, and gave it quite a start towards a high destiny. Mansker, Clendenin & Barber established a store and carried on a heavy business in buying and shipping grain. At this time there was probably more corn shipped from Liberty than from any other port in Randolph County.

The town was incorporated in 1837, and the local government set in motion. The first board of town trustees consisted of William B. Charles, Nathaniel Manning, John D. Stearns, John Stearns and Jacob Parks. John Stearns was elected President, and Harvey Clendenin, Clerk.

The place maintained a gradual improvement until about the year 1842. From that period there was but little progress until about four years ago. In 1858, the enterprising citizens of the town and vicinity organized a joint stock association, and commenced the erection of a large flouring mill. This was the signal for other improvements, and during the next two years a great many new houses were built. The mill was completed and set in operation in 1856. It is of the largest class of merchant mills, capable of producing two hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day.

The town now contains five dry goods stores; two grocery stores; one chair factory; one wagon shop; two blacksmith shops; one boot and shoe shop; one cooper shop; one hotel; three physicians; one school house.

Liberty is one of the largest wood markets on the Mississippi river. About ten thousand dollars' worth of wood is sold from her numerous yards annually.

A church was organized in Liberty, about the year 1844, by Rev. C. C. Riggs. The congregation usually occupy the school house. Rev. B. H. Charles supplies the pulpit occasionally.

Liberty is situated in the southeast corner of Randolph

County, upon a strip of level land, with the Mississippi front and a range of wild, cragged bluffs in the rear. The river at this point is probably narrower than at any other place between New Orleans and St. Anthony Falls, measuring in an ordinary stage of water something less than four hundred yards. The country surrounding Liberty is somewhat broken, and heavily timbered. The soil on the uplands is well adapted to the production of wheat, of which the farmers raise large quantities.

LIBERTY DIRECTORY

Township 8 South, Range 5 West--Liberty

Armstrong, William, farmer	Frazier, Alexander, carpenter
Armstrong, Samuel, "	Frickey, August, miller
Armstrong, Robert, "	
Barber, Ezekiel, wood merchant	Gentry, William, laborer
Barber, Alexander, farmer	Gentry, Pleasant, "
Barber, James, "	Gentry, John
Beaver, Charles W., laborer	Gentry, William
Brown, James M., farmer	Haskins, Charles R., farmer
Bryant, Thomas, "	Harry, W. G., shoemaker
Bryant, William, teamster	Hamilton, Archibald, farmer
Buar, blacksmith	Hooker, George W., carpenter
Barnes, Benjamin, wood dealer	Hooker, Jacob, carpenter
Bennett, R., laborer	Hooker, William, laborer
Barber, Joseph, Dr.	Hobbs, Richard, farmer
Barber, Joel, Dr.	Henderson, B.B.
Brown, John, farmer	Hardy
Barber, Samuel, farmer	Hobbs, Thomas, farmer
Carter, Colman, laborer	Jones, Samuel T., merchant
Clendenin, E. R., carpenter	Jones & Clendenin, merchants
Clendenin, J. C., merchant	Jones, W.W., Dr.
Clendenin, John H., farmer	Jernegan, William B., cooper
Clendenin, Samuel, "	Jeffrey, William M., farmer
Clendenin, Harvey, "	Jeffrey, Robert, teacher
Clendenin, William H., merchant	
Crisler, John, blacksmith	Kirk, John, laborer
Criley, John, plasterer	
Childers, Harvey, farmer	Lester, John, farmer
Carter, Samuel, "	Lakeman, James, M., merchant
Clifford, C.	Lawder, William, farmer
Clifford, Samuel	Lawder, James, "
Crane, Joseph H.	Lively, James, laborer
	Lawson, Samuel
Dean, James, merchant	
Emery, William, wagonmaker	Morgan, John, laborer
	Mann, J.P., merchant
Floyed, George W., laborer	Mann, C. A., Dr.
Fulford, Thomas, farmer	McKenny, James, clerk
Frazier, Thomas, "	

TWP 8 SOUTH, RANGE 6 WEST

Parres, Vincent, salesman
Purdy, Edward F., miller

Barnfield, T. H., salesman
Barnfield, J.J., farmer

Reed, James D., blacksmith
Ryan, Augustus "
Reese, Jordan, farmer
Ray, mate on river
Robbins, W. S.
Rickards, Benjamin, miller

Carr, William, farmer
Fleetwood, George W., farmer
Flin, Perry farmer

Scudamore, G., farmer
Simpson, John "
Simponn, James "
Stone, J. H. "
Stokes, Elijah "

Hindman, Harvey, farmer
Hindman, Alexander, "
Hindman, Alexander, Jr., farmer

Lawson, Isaac, farmer
Law, Alexander, "

Tope, G. W., laborer
Tuthill, S. P., chair maker
Tudor, John, farmer
Tunis, John "
Tudor, Thomas "

Mansker, R. B., farmer
Mansker, Samuel "
Moore, John, farmer
Moore, Robert "
Mansker, William W., teacher
Moore, Americus, farmer
Pearson, Absalom, farmer
Pearson, William "

Underhill, Marion, farmer

Van Meter, H. M.
Vickers, Montraville, farmer
Vickers, Moses cooper
Vance, William, Dr.

Weakley, John "
Wilson, John "
Williams, Thomas "

Walters, George W., merchant
Walters, A. J., merchant
Ward, E. J. "
Wise, E. G. "
Wingate, R. farmer
Winthraw, R., laborer
Wilson, Johnson farmer
Whitehouse, Joseph, farmer

ADVERTISEMENTS

S. Turner, Jones & Co., have in Store a carefully selected stock of DRY-GOODS, which they offer at very low prices for cash. Attention is called to their Stock of Boots and Shoes, which will be found extensive, and of the best make and material. Groceries are selected to answer the wishes of regular customers, and can be relied upon for quality. Bridles, Harness, &c., constantly kept in store. Liberty, Ill.

* * * *

J. P. MANN, Liberty, Illinois, Jones' Creek Post Office. Keeps on hand a large Stock of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, All of which he sells low to cash or prompt time purchasers.

B. N. Bond, Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucher, Evansville, Illinois, attends to all calls for his professional services.

EVANSVILLE

Evansville stands upon the eastern bank of the Kaskaskia river, ten miles above Kaskaskia, in township five, south of range eight west. At the point where the town is located, there is no bottom land, the hill rising gradually from either side of the river bank.

A farm was made upon the locality of the town by Andrew White, in the year 1811. Some years afterwards White sold the farm to Adam Henderson, who sometime afterwards sold it to Levi North. Mr. North established a ferry across the river in 1826, and "North's Ferry" soon became widely known, and kept the name until the growth of the town forbid the appellation. North sold out to Eli Chappell, and Chappell sold to Cadwell Evans, from whom the town takes its name, with the common affix of American villages attached.

Evans laid off the land into town lots in the year 1834, and commenced selling town property, at which time the town consisted of Mr. Evans' dwelling house, a shop for repairing wagons, stocking and repairing plows, &c, and the ferry. In 1837 Mr. Evans erected a horse mill. The same year Paul Craddock erected a cooper shop. The following year Edmund Eccles and Joseph Bratney established a tanyard. About the same time Mr. Evans erected and opened a hotel. A saddlery shop was established the next year by William McNeal. The next year, 1840, William and McKee O'Melvary brought to the town a stock of dry goods and commenced merchandizing. At this time the flourishing aspect of affairs induced the opinion that Evansville must become a place of some business importance, but under the heavy financial embarrassment which almost crushed out the energies of western prosperity about this time, there was no more improvement until the year 1847, when a new impetus was given the town by Volien Weirham, who erected a store house and commenced selling goods. Other acquisitions were made to the town as time passed along. In 1854, Jonathan Chestnutwood, from Ohio, came to the place and established a dry goods store. Soon afterwards came David Hartzell, the now business partner of Chestnutwood. The same year Evans & Weirheim erected and put in operation a steam fouring mill. In 1857 Wunderlick erected a brewery, in which is brewed the celebrated "Evansville Beer."

The growth of the place thus far has depended upon the improvement of the country around it,--but the successful navigation of the Kaskaskia river during the past season is giving advantages to the place which will create much improvement. In addition to what has been mentioned the town contains two wagon manufactories; two blacksmith shops; five cooper and one saddlery shop; two hotels; two physicians several carpenters and masons; one tailor; a good school house in which a permanent school is kept by James A. J. Martin. Ferry kept by James Walsh.

The Methodist denomination have two church organizations--English and German--both organized in 1858. Taylor preaches for the former. Baah for the latter. Catholics are building a house of worship.

EVANSVILLE DIRECTORY

Township 5 South, Range 8 West--Evansville

Anderson, James P.	Horrel, Benedict	farmer
Borthal, Michael farmer	Horrel, Benedict, J.	"
Bart, John, "	Horrel, Cornelius	"
Blais, E. "	Horrel, John M.	"
Braise, Henry "	Horrel, Francis F.	"
Braise, Frederick, "	Horrel, Thomas. L.	"
Bruzer, Lewis "	Hull, James	"
Brown, John "	Harstead, John	"
Brown, George T. "	Hartzell, David, merchant	
Brewer, Felix "	Jeffry, C.	farmer
Butler, Thomas "	Kerston, Henry	farmer
Bond, B. N., physician	Knott, Killery	"
Campbell, Archibald, farmer	Kucker, Frederick H.	"
Carroll, Martin "	Kucker, William	"
Clase, John W. "		
Crorgon, James "	Martin, James A. J.	teacher
Chestnutwood, J. merchant	Marlin, Fleetwood	farmer
Degner, Frederick, farmer	Mitchell, Robert	"
Derouse, Phillip, "	Mudd, Henry	"
Divers, Andrew "	Mudd, Francis	"
Dawling, Michael "	Mudd, Charles	"
Douglas, G. W. "	Mudd, John	"
Douglas, John A., farmer & justice of peace	Murphy, Michael	"
	McCraw, John	"
	McCann, James	"
	McDermot, James	"
Eccles, Edmund, grocer	O'Harra, James	
Evans, William, farmer	Ohmes, Charles	
Faharty, Manns, "		
Flawley, Michael "	*Paulter, Joseph Sr.	
Flam, Gasper "	*Paulter, Joseph, Jr.	
	*Paulter, Paul	
Gueble, John, farmer		
Giberding, Debrich, "	Rabe, Dederick	"
Gross, Nicholas "	Ready, Edward	"
	Runger, Frederick	"
Hasemirrer, Lattis, farmer		
Hannaman, Henry farmer	Simpson, John C.	"
Hannibutt, Charles "	Simpson, H. D.	"
Hannibutt, Frederick, Jr. farmer	Simpson, Thomas A.	"
	Simpson, James D.	"
Hermis, Phillip "	Simpson, Thomas L.	"
Hindmann, Frederick "	Smith, Lyman	"
Haman, Rudd "	Skeudmore, A. G.	"
Hopka, Henry "	Stiffens, Otto	"

Tillman, Frederick
Thompson, John M.

Vinsan, John

Walsh, James
Walsh, Nicholas

Wegner, Dedrich
Wehrheim, John
Welshire, C. H.
Whalen, Jonathan

Young, Andrew
Yurn, Peter

ADVERTISEMENTS

Cheap Cash Store!! Evansville, Illinois. J. Chestnutwood, dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, boots and shoes, sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice tobacco, and every article and variety of Goods wanted in the Evansville Market. All kinds of Merchantable Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Call at the CHFAP CASH STORE!
Evansville, October 15, 1859.

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Thomison & Harmon, Steelesville, Ill. Dealers in Dry-Goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries, hardware and cutlery, and all other articles necessary to constitute a complete assortment of such Goods as the country demands. Our business is transacted on the mutual principle, and we invite our friends and the public generally to bring us every article of merchantable produce, and exchange it for Goods. Give us a call when you visit Steelesville.

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Cheap Cash Store, J. M. Malone & Bro., Having established themselves in the Dry-goods & Grocery business, would respectfully solicit a share of the patronage around Steelesville. In our store will at all times be found a complete variety of Dry-goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Spice, &c., &c. Our stock is open for inspection, and everybody is invited to call and see us.

STEELESVILLE

Steelesville, formerly named and yet called Georgetown, is situated towards the eastern boundary of the county, fifteen miles from Chester, on the road leading to Pinckneyville. The old Indian trail and road leading from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia passed over the ground on which the town is made, and for many years before there was any prospect of a town, it was the principal thoroughfare of travel for the Southern District of Illinois. Emigrants, from beyond the Ohio, crossed the river at Shawneetown, and came this route to Kaskaskia.

George Steele, the original proprietor of Steelesville, located upon the land where the town stands, in 1810, and made a small farm. The most important event in the early history of this place was the erection of a Fort or "Block House," in the year 1812, in which the neighboring settlers took refuge from the Kickapoo Indians, whose hostilities towards the Americans had been excited by the British. During one whole season the people lived in this Fort, and never left it without their guns and arms of defense.

The foundation of the town was laid in 1825, by the erection of a tread-mill by Mr. Steele. The mill machinery was driven by the weight of oxen treading upon an inclined wheel, which created sufficient power to drive and run the burrs. The mill created the necessity for a store. This necessity was supplied two years afterwards by Col. Gabriel Jones, who opened the first stock of goods ever brought to Georgetown. In the same year-1827-a post office was established, and Col. Jones appointed Postmaster. The post office was named "Steele's Mills," and it still retains the original name, though the town was first called Georgetown, and afterwards, by Act of the Legislature, changed to Steelesville.

With a mill, a store, a post office, a hotel, and a blacksmith shop, as a basis to start upon, the enterprising proprietor proceeded in 1832, to have his land surveyed into town lots, which he offered for sale at public auction. Among the purchasers at this first sale of lots, were Capt. Rogers, Col. Jones, Dr. Jones, Robert Jones, and Tanner Briggs. From this time the town commenced growing, and its progress has been slow and gradual--additions being made just as fast as the advancing country around increased the demands of trade.

In 1838-9, Mr. Steele erected a brick residence, the first brick building in the place, which was an ornament to the town. It is now owned and occupied by Harry Jenkins as a hotel.

In the year 1842, the old mill becoming worn and unsteady from the dilapidation of age, Mr. Steele built another one,

near where the first one stood, upon the same plan but much larger. It did excellent service for several years, but its din and noise are heard no more--only the wreck of it remaining.

The first church of Georgetown was organized in 1834, by Rev. Eli Short. The congregation continued to worship regularly for some years, but finally the members becoming scattered, the organization was abandoned. Another church was organized in 1838, by Rev. J. B. Alcott, a Baptist minister, and this may be called the first Baptist church of Steelesville. A school house, standing a little to the eastward of town, was used for church purposes by the congregation until 1848, when a new building was erected in the western part of town.

In 1854, this congregation divided upon some question of difference, and the dissenting portion erected a new church building, and have become a distinct organization. Rev. H. S. Gordon supplies the pulpit of the new church, and Rev. H. S. Deppe that of the old one.

The Methodists have an organization, (the date of whose commencement has been lost) and preaching occasionally by Rev. Mr. May.

The Presbyterian Church was organized about eight months ago, by Rev. B. H. Charles, of Chester. The congregation occupies the old Baptist Church, and Rev. A. A. Morrison fills the pulpit.

Steelesville has one school house, in which a school is kept regularly. It is a good, substantial frame building, and stands a little to the northward of town. A new flouring mill has just been put in operation, with a capacity of grinding one hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day. They have a good steam saw mill; four dry goods stores; one wagon shop; two cabinet shops; one boot and shoe shop; one cooper shop; one blacksmith shop; one tailor shop; one hotel, and two physicians.

STEELESVILLE DIRECTORY

Township 6 South, Range 5 West--Steelesville

Adams, Tilford	Glapford, Reuben, farmer
Arnold, Elias, farmer	Gordon, George "
Badgley, David, S., farmer	Gordon, H. S. Rev. "
Berner, John H., miller	Green, Carter "
Berner, Joseph W. "	Guymon, Thomas "
Berner, Frederick, farmer	Inglaes, B. F. carpenter
Barrand, Robert "	Jernigan, W. R., farmer & brick
Benson, Christopher "	maker
Beggeman, Henry Sr. "	Jenkins, R. H. Hotel keeper
Beggeman, Henry Jr. "	Kampen, Charles, farmer
Beggeman, August "	Korn, Abraham "
Black, George F., physician	Korn, Flijah "
Blair, James H., farmer	Korn, Jacob "
Blair, Robert H. "	Korn, John "
Bowerman, Michael, farmer	Kane, James "
Brown, Joseph "	Kendall, Edward, wagon maker
Brown, David "	Lehnhoff, Lewis, farmer
Brown, Isaac B., merchant	Lehnburg, Christopher, farmer
Brown, Preston "	Lively, Lewis, farmer
Brown, William H., farmer	Lively, Shadrick, farmer
Brown, Samuel N. blacksmith	Lickess, Robert, merchant
Brown, James T. farmer	Lickess, John, farmer
Brown, Alfred A. "	Lofton, Eli, farmer & school
Brown, William "	commissioner
Brown, Michael "	Luhfsinger, Henry, shoemaker
Blashear, William W. "	Malone, John B., farmer
Blackelsby, Thomas "	Malone, James M., merchant
Busher, Henry "	Malone, J. A. "
Campbell, William F. "	Mathews, John Rev.
Castellow, Alfred "	Mathis, Leonard, farmer
Castellow, John T. black-	Mathis, John "
smith	Marion, J.
Cross, Francis, farmer	Martin, William C., farmer
Deppe, H. S. Rev. farmer	Mossburg, Frederick, "
Dennis, Charles J. "	Misselhorn, William "
Dennis, James "	Minter, Jacob "
Deppe, Augustus "	Morgan, J. F. "
Dogget, Rev. farmer &	Morgan, G. S., physician
teacher	Morris, James, cabinet maker
Duncan, Jacob, farmer	Morrison, John, farmer
Ebers, Frederick, farmer	Morrison, Robert, farmer
Edwards, Thomas B. "	Monteith, John A., farmer
Forsee, Napoleon, farmer	Myerhoff, Henry, farmer
Forsee, Richard "	

* This name is now commonly spelled Sickmeyer in the county.FPL

Foster, John farmer
Fleming, William, farmer

Gant, John H., farmer
Gramels, Henry farmer
Glenn, Amos H. "
Gant, Thomas "

Hackmaster, Henry "
Hanna, James H. "
Harmon, John C. "
Harmon, John Jr. "
Harmon, William "
Harmon, Phillip "
Harmon, George Sr. "
Harmon, George, Jr. "
Harmon, Abraham Sr. "
Harmon, Abraham Jr. "
Harmon, Michael "
Harmon, James Jr. "
Harmon, Jacob "
Harmon, George T. "
Harris, John "
Harris, Samuel "
Harris, Eli "
Hartman, John H. "
Hathorn, James "
Hathaway, Milton "
Hathaway, James "
Heard, William "
Hesemeyer, Frederick "
Heitmann, Harman "
Henderlighter, W.J.G. "
Hagranee, Frederick "
Hoppe, Frederick "
Hughes, Felix "
Hartley, Daniel "
Heitman, Detrick "

Jay, C. F. R ev., farmer
Johnson, Peter "
Jorgens, Detrick "

Karstens, Frederick
Karstens, Lewis
Keller, John P. carpenter
Knobe, Frederick, farmer
Knobe, George "
Knobe, Henry "
Kern, Phillip "
Kakle, Henry, farmer &
blacksmith

Lohrding, Henry, farmer
Lively, Reuben "
Lawrence, Job "

Lawrence, Charles, farmer
Lawrence, Joseph, school
teacher

Lacy, John, farmer
Leinherr, Isaac, merchant
Lendweill, H., farmer
Lively, Edward, cooper
Lively, Joseph, farmer

Maxwell, James, farmer
Maxwell, William "
Marlin, John M. cooper
Marlin, Thomas farmer
Marlin, William, Jr. farmer
Malone, William D. farmer &
blacksmith

Mahan, A. J., farmer
Mahan, John, "
Mahan, David "
Menis, William "
Miller, Frederick, farmer
Miller, Augustus "
Moore, Levi "
Moore, William "
Moore, James H. "
Moore, Joseph S. "
Morrow, James Sr. "
Meyers, Lewis "
Meyers, Henry "
Meyers, George "
Meyers, John H. "
Meyers, John "
Meyers, Valentine "
McCan, James B. "
McDonald, Marshall, farmer
McDonald, W. W. "
McDonald, John T. "
McFarlin, Andrew "
McKee, Samuel "
McLaughlin, Robert "
McMannis, William "
McMannis, Joseph "
McNulty, Joseph M. "
McNabney, James "
McNabney, Robert "

Neff, George, "
Neemeyer, August "
Oliver, Adam, "
Peeket, William "

Reimer, Peter, "
Rinkle, Henry "
Rotrock, D. S. "
Runger, Jergins "

Ray, M. R., farmer

Vinyard, William, tollgate
keeper

Simmons, David M. farmer

Shack, Peter "

Shernback, Henry "

Sonnenberg, William "

Sternback, Lewis "

Sternback, Henry "

Sternback, Frederick "

Sternback, William "

* Snaker, Henry "

Snider, William "

Taggart, John Sr. "

Taggart, John Jr. "

Taggart, John L. "

Taggart, David "

Taggart, Amos, Sr. "

Taggart, Amos, Jr. "

Thils, Frederick, blacksmith

Teitze, Frederick, farmer

Welshans, Lewis, farmer

Westerman, Henry "

Were, Charles "

Wilson, James C. "

Wilson, Hugh M. "

Wilson, Alexander M. "

Were, John, farmer

Were, Frederick, farmer

Weiding, Henry "

Wheibush, Henry "

Wilson, John "

* * * *

ADVERTISEMENTS

Dan'l Reily, E. A. Reily, Henry Reily. Dan'l Reily & Sons, Kaskaskia Mills, north of the Town of Kaskaskia, and East of Kaskaskia River, buy wheat, corn, and country produce generally; and keep on hand, and sell at uniform and low prices, a full assortment of Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Men's and Boy's Clothing, Boots and Shoes, hats and caps, harness, furniture, queensware, tinware, and stoves, dye-stuffs, paints, and patent medicines, straw cutters, plows, laths, shingles, dressed yellow pine flooring, and assorted White Pine Lumber; and in fact every article that the most prompt attention to the wants of a growing neighborhood suggests. Have also on hand, and will sell at an extremely low price, the second-hand, single-flue Boilers and Engine. Also, one of Clark's Flouring Mills, complete. A rare chance for getting a cheap Mill.

* * * * *

Kaskaskia Store, George W. Staley, merchant & shipper, Kaskaskia, Ill. announces to the public that he has on hand a complete assortment of Dry-Goods, which will be found to embrace every article the market demands. The ladies are requested to call and examine his Fine and Fancy Dress Silks, which they will find particularly attractive. A full supply of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tar, Tobacco, and every article necessary to the wants of the country, always on hand. G. W. STALEY, Kaskaskia, Oct. 15, 1859.

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* now spelled Schnoeck.

R A N D O L P H

About the year 1842, Mr. Capman, late of Randolph County, laid off and attempted to fan the breath of life into a place on the old Sparta road, seven miles from Chester. But the sequel shows the progress was slow. In 1855 there was nothing to be seen of the town except the small grocery establishment of John Wood, and a few farm houses in the vicinity. The Germans, however, in the meantime, had settled the surrounding country, which they were cultivating with a great deal of industry and prudence. In 1856, Mr. Isaac Lehnherr went to Randolph and erected a building in which he placed a stock of goods, and at once commenced doing a brisk business. A post office was established the ensuing winter, which was called Bremen.

Mr. Buckman has since opened a store, and several workshops are in operation in the vicinity.

About the year 1840, the Lutheran Germans built a church near Randolph, where regular service has been held ever since. This church was organized by Rev. Mr. Dunsing, who still continues to preach for the congregation. Another Lutheran church was organized in 1849, by Rev. M. Firich, of Chester. There are now about sixty families belonging to the congregation of this church. Rev. Mr. Tegtmeier is the minister.

Advertisements

Old Stone Store, oldest established house in Chester; the proprietors of the "Old Stone Store" would call the attention of the public to their immense stock of Dry-goods, clothing, superior kerseys, boots and shoes, hats and caps, which they offer for sale at extremely low prices. Their glass and queensware is of a superior kind, and offered for sale at very low rates. A heavy stock of iron, nails, spades, shovels, forks, plows, &C, always on hand.

J. H. & G. S. JONES

* * * * *

F. Buckman has in Store a large and carefully selected Stock of Fancy & Staple dry-goods, designed for the Chester Market, and offered on such terms as must please the purchaser. His Stock of boots & shoes is large and varied, and of the best quality and latest styles. Particular attention is invited to his Stock of hats & caps, which will be found of the latest styles and best material. Clothing, of material purchased and made by experienced workmen, always on hand. Orders filled on short notice.. Catawba grape vines, and native wine for sale.

COULTERVILLE

Coulterville is situated in Grand Cote Prairie, some eight miles northeast of Sparta. The beautiful region which the town now occupies was in a state of nature, and afforded pasturage for the wild deer of the prairie until the year of 1822, when James Coulter, John and Alexander McKelvey, James Dickey, Samuel Boyd and James Strohan* came and located in the immediate vicinity.

Under the management of these industrious and enterprising farmers, Grand Cote Prairie began a rapid change from a forest of waving prairie grass to a prosperous rural settlement. These improvements continued until nearly the whole of this fertile region has been subdued and made to teem with the productions of civilization.

In 1850, James Coulter had a portion of his land surveyed into town lots, which he offered for sale. The beautiful locality of the proposed town, and the fertility of the surrounding country soon attracted attention. Two years afterwards, the place commenced improving. In 1852-3, two churches were erected, and Henry Taylor commenced the mercantile business by opening a dry-goods store.

The place contains at the present time, two churches; two stores; one wagon shop; three blacksmith shops; one merchant mill; one saw mill; one shoe shop; one drug store; three carpenter shops; one tin shop; one saddlery; two hotels; one brick yard; one brick school house, and two physicians.

It is a remarkably healthy place. During the last five years but one death has occurred within a mile and a half of the place.

COULTERVILLE DIRECTORY

Township 4 South, Range 5 West--Coulterville

Addison, William, capitalist	Cathcart, Joseph,	farmer
Anderson, John, Sr., farmer	Cathcart, Robert	"
Anderson, John, Jr.	Campbell, D. C.	teacher
Atkin, John	Carmichael, John	farmer
Anderson, James W.	Campbell, Alexander	"
Alston, Andrew	Coulter, John W.	"
Alexander, William R.	Coulter, James Sr.	"
Alexander, W. S.	Coulter, James Jr.	"
	Craig, William	"
Baird, Alexander,	Craig, James	"
Becket, Garvin	Crawford, Henry	"
Beatte, Jacob B.	Crawford, William B.	"
Beatte, R. S.	Crawford, James	"
Boyd, Samuel L.	Crawford, Benj. C.	"
Brown, Robert, Sr.	Crawford, Bryce	"
Burns, John S.	Curtis, William H.	"
Burns, Stewart	Curtis, S. G.	"
Burns, Archibald	Cunningham, Wm.	"

Cuthbertson, Robert, farmer		Moore, Alexander, Sr., farmer	
Dickey, J. L., merchant		Moore, Alexander, Jr.	"
Dickey, W. J., farmer		Morton, Andrew	"
Dickey, Alexander, farmer		Muir, Robert	"
Dickey, John A.	"	Murphy, John	"
Jamison, Samuel W., merchant		Murphy, T. G.	"
Dickson, J. J., farmer		Munford, David	"
Duckworth, James, farmer		Munford, William	"
Dunlap, Robert,	"	McDill, James	"
		McDill, Thomas	"
		McDill, John	"
East, James,	"	McMillan, Matthew	"
Easdale, Hugh	"	McMillan, S. W.	"
Edmiston, William Sr.	"	McMillan, Randell	"
Edmiston, William, Jr.	"	McMurray, James	"
Edmiston, A. G.	"	McIntyre, Daniel	"
Edmiston, Rufus	"	McLaughlin, John	"
Edmiston, James A.	"	McKelvey, James W.	"
Elliotte, R. B.	"	McKelvey, Charles	"
		McKelvey, A.	"
Finly, John,	"	McKelvey, Robt. B.	"
Foster, David A.	"	McKelvey, T. E.	"
		McKelvey, J. C.	"
Gault, R. H.	"	McKelvey, Sam'l W.	"
Gault, James C.	"	McRill, O. G.	"
Garver, Daniel	"	McNeill, John, blacksmith	
Garvin, George	"		
Goring, Peter	"	Pinkerton, John, farmer	
Gordon, Nathaniel	"	Pinkerton, Luther	"
		Pinkerton, Benjamin, student	
		Pinkerton, James H.	
Hawley, Samuel,	"		
Hays, Isaac H.	"	Robertson, Robert, farmer	
Hair, John B.	"	Robertson, William	"
Herrick, John	"	Rice, H. H. Dr.	
Hood, James	"	Robison, John, farmer	
Hood, William	"	Russell, Alexander	"
Hughes, John, shoemaker			
		Selfridge, John	"
Jamison, Joseph,	"	Sinclair, John	"
James, Robert	"	Sloan, John J., blacksmith	
		Smith, Robert, farmer	
Keys, Robert	"	Smith, A.	"
Kirkpatrick, John S.	"	Smith, Moore	"
Kerr, John,	"	Sproule, James, wagonmaker	
Kean, Christopher	"	Strahan, Blair, farmer	
Kennedy, Hugh	"	Stephenson, Robert, farmer	
King, Alexander	"		
		Taylor, Henry, farmer	
Lemmon, Isaiah S.	"	Taylor, W. B., blacksmith	
Little, Samuel,	"	Thompson, J. S., merchant	
Lynn, Charles E.	"	Thompson, W. L., farmer	
		Thompson, A. M. farmer	
Matthews, R.	"	Thompson, John M., cooper	
Matthews, W. J.	"		
Miller, John G.	"	Watters, Charles, farmer	
Moore, Thos. C.	"	Whitaker, W. B., wagonmaker	
Moore, William B.	"		

White, William, farmer
 Wilson, James, Sr. "
 Wilson, Peter C. "
 Wilson, David "
 Wisely, James M. "
 Woodside, Samuel Sr. y

Woodside, Samuel, Jr. farmer
 Woodside, James "
 Woodside, John J. "
 Wright, John "
 Wyley, James "
 Wyley, John "

* * * * *

ADVERTISEMENTS

Herman C. Cole--Abner B. Cole, H. C. Cole & Co., Cole's Mill, Chester, Ill. manufacture Hf.G., Ne Plus Ultra, Cole's Mills, & Orange Flour. Sell all kinds of Dry-goods, Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, and all descriptions of Lumber, Lath, Shingles. Also, all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Make cash advances on produce for shipment South or East. Sell Sight Exchange on New Orleans and St. Louis. Pay cash for all kinds of Farm Produce.

* * * * *

Clothing of Every Variety and Quality, of the most desirable styles, and Superior Work, Received from Superior Workmen; at Henry Shutz's City Clothing Store, Front Street, opposite City Mills, Chester, Illinois. A full supply of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &C. And every description of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Jewelry, &C. HENRY SHUTZ.

* * * * *

CHESTER & ST. LOUIS Regular Tri-weekly Packet. The fast and commodious steamer, "WILLIAM GARVIN" will continue to ply as a regular passenger and freight Packet between the above named Ports, leaving Chester every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday mornings, at 7 o'clock; and leaving St. Louis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, at 4 o'clock. ALEX. ZEIGLER, Master. Joe S. Keith, Jas. Winburn, Clerks

* * * * *

WILLIAM SANNEMANN & BRO. Would announce to the citizens of Chester, and vicinity, that they have just opened a large Stock of Family Groceries in their new building, at the angle of the Plank Road, Chester, Illinois. They have also in Store a variety of Dry-goods, to which they invite especial attention. Their stock of Boots and Shoes will be found of the best quality. They have also an extensive variety of hats and caps. They invite a call from every person, feeling confident that they will be able to please.

* * * * *

GAHRS & WHITAKER, manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of furniture, Chester, Illinois.

* * * * *

FLORENCE

This place is situated in Township 6 South, of Range 7 West, some three miles northeast of Kaskaskia, and about two miles from the Kaskaskia river. It has an elevated situation, and surrounded by springs of pure water. The region in which this village is situated has many natural advantages. It has a heavy growth of excellent timber, and a fertile soil, adapted to the cultivation of all the vegetables, grains, grasses and fruits peculiar to Southern Illinois. The Kaskaskia river which is now navigated by small steamers during the greater portion of the year, serves as a highway for the transportation of its surplus produce.

In 1852, George Ellis purchased a portion of the old Hunt farm, erected a house and opened a store. A post office was also established, and Mr. Ellis appointed Postmaster. During the same year, a Union Meeting House was erected, and a school house having been previously built, the place began to assume the air of a village. Mr. Ellis now had his land surveyed into town lots, and the place was called "Ellis Grove".

In 1855, the Baptists erected a large meeting house. This church is well attended, and the society is in a flourishing condition. Rev. W. R. McClure is the present pastor.

Mr. Ellis' Store being destroyed by fire, in 1857, he sold his property in the place and removed to Urbana. Mr. William Crawford now removed to the place and took charge of the post office, and opened a small stock of goods. A shoe shop was soon after established, a cooper shop has since been built, and Messrs. Buckman & Peters are erecting a store house in which they intend to open a dry good store during the coming fall. In all probability a brisk trade will be conducted in Florence at no distant day.

Township 6 South, Range 8 West--Florence

Andrews, Charles,	farmer	Davis, John	farmer
Brown, Peter,	"	Deninger, George	"
Besson, Joseph	"	Derouse, Charles	"
Bansen, Clark	"	Derouse, Louis C.	"
Brewer, John W.	"	Derouse, Pierre R.	"
Burkhardt, John	cooper	Derouse, Joseph J.	"
Brown, Pias,	farmer	Derouse, Francis J.	"
Boyle, Wm.	"	Fisher, James G.	"
		Fisher, Archibald	"
Cecil, E. S.	farmer	Fisher, Henry	"
Cecil, Piers R. D.,	"		
Chenoux, Mitchell, (Che-nu)	farmer	Gradie, Amos	
Chenoux, Joseph,	farmer	Glain, Elizabeth	
		Gentry, Jas. C.,	wagonmaker
		Gerner, Andrew,	farmer & cooper

Hamilton, Bridget W.	farmer	Pavard, Etienne	
Heckmann F. Gabriel,	carpenter	Penney, Joseph,	farmer
Heckmann, Phillip,	farmer	Phigley, William	"
Heckmann, Matthew,	"		
Hargus, Jos. H.	"	Roberts, S. V.	"
Hargus, Hamilton	"	Roots, George	
Jones, Armestead,	"	Snider, Phillip,	"
James Griffith	"		
		Thomson, L. R.	"
Kaler, George,	"	Tilman, Charles	"
Mudd, Felix,	"	Will, Joseph,	"
McGuire, William	"	Will, Daniel	"

Opperman, Grispard, farmer

* * * * *

Advertisements

Amzi Andrews--John L. Edwards, Andrews & Edwards, dealers in every variety of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes Dye-stuffs, Window Glass, Spirit gas, Alcohol, Turpentine, Books and Stationery, Jewelry, Perfumery, Notions, &c. Chester, Ill.

* * * * *

Thomas G. Allen, Attorney and Counselor. Will practice law in the Circuits comprising Randolph and adjoining counties. Also, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District and Circuit Courts. Residence and Office. Chester, Illinois.

* * * * *

James C. Holbrook, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Notary Public, Chester, Illinois, office in the court house. Will practice in Randolph and adjoining counties, and Supreme Court in Illinois, and United States Courts, &c.

* * * * *

Thomas S. Morrison, attorney and counselor at law; office on Sparta Street, Chester, Randolph County, Illinois.

* * * * *

Harvey Nevell, attorney at law, Chester, Ill. Residence in Chester.

LAFAYETTE

Is situated on the left bank of the Kaskaskia river, about ten miles above Evansville. It was laid off at quite an early day, although there was not much business done there in consequence of its isolation, until a recent day, when the successful navigation of the stream on which it stands, linking it in the chain of communication with other places, rendered it an important shipping point.

Large quantities of grain are shipped from this place and conveyed to the Mississippi river, there to be transported to different markets; and a large share of the flour manufactured at Red Bud is shipped from this point.

Also, a considerable is done here in the lumber business, and something in the dry goods line; a store of this description and a saw mill being in operation.

* * * * *

Advertisements

Raymond Wneerly, dealer in Clocks, watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, Gold Pens, etc. Watches and clocks repaired at short notice, and warranted. Shop in Chester, on the Hill, near the Court House.

* * * * *

D. Block & Bro., Wholesale & Retail Grocers; dealers in foreign and domestic liquors. Chester, Illinois

* * * * *

C. Wassell, merchant tailor, and dealer in Gentlemen's furnishing goods. No. 2 Swanwick's Row. Chester, Illinois.

* * * * *

Wholesale and Retail Store. I offer for sale, at my two places of business, near the Court House, in Chester, a good, new, and well assorted Stock of Goods, consisting in part of Men's Boots and Shoes; Ladies', Misses', and Children's boots, Shoes, and Gaiters; family Groceries; Hardware, Queensware, Nails, Cedarware, Stoneware, Tobacco, Notions. Toys.

Also, a large assortment of Baskets, from a very fine article to the strong feed basket. Whisky by the barrel and half barrel, together with other articles too tedious to mention. Goods will be exchanged for merchantable produce, and the best prices paid, by A. PHILIPP, Chester, Sept. 17, 1853

P R E S T O N

James Patterson settled upon the town site of Preston in 1804, and opened a farm. In 1816, Washington Sterrit bought the farm, and lived upon it until 1820, when he sold it to John Rankin, who shortly afterwards sold to James Pollock. Mr. Pollock established a tan yard in 1823, and for several years carried on an extensive business in that line. Samuel B. Stranky opened a store in 1833. Two years afterwards, Pollock & Bratney opened a store--the second one in the place. In 1836, James Pollock laid off his land into town lots, from which the town may date its existence.

It has always been an unobtrusive, quiet town, furnishing such accommodations as the surrounding country demanded. It has usually consisted of a church, store, post office, blacksmith shop, hotel, and a physician.

Its history consists chiefly in the church. Rev. S. Brown, of Kentucky, visited the Irish Settlement about the year 1810, and organized the congregation. Some time afterwards, Rev. S. Crothers visited the congregation and preached a short time. But the church could claim no more than a nominal existence until the year 1818, when Rev. Samuel Wylie was regularly installed pastor of the church. When his services were secured a church building was erected, probably the first Protestant church in Illinois. It was built of logs, in the usual style of all houses in those days. The house was erected and finished for use in two days. Rev. Samuel Wylie was succeeded in the ministerial charge of this congregation, and continued in that station until 1829. In 1831, Rev. S. C. Baldrige succeeded to the charge, and remained five years. He was succeeded by Rev. James McAuley, in 1840, the congregation having been without a pastor during an interval of four years. The large church edifice was erected in 1842. Rev. M. M. Brown became pastor of the church in 1849, and remained until 1854. The year following Rev. James W. Glenn took charge of the congregation, and he is yet the pastor.

This is the mother of Associate Reformed Churches in Illinois.

Union Church, located three miles south of Sparta, was a branch of the Preston Church. Rev. John Reynolds and Alexander Porter, from 1826, occasionally preached in a school house in the neighborhood. Rev. S. C. Baldrige was chosen pastor in 1830, and organized the church. The year after, the brick church now standing, was erected. Arthur Perks, Maxwell McCormack, and William McKee, were the first Ruling Elders. In later years this church has been supplied with preaching by the minister of the Sparta church.

TOWNSHIP 5 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST--PRESTON

Anderson, James W. farmer	Karr, Richard, farmer
Ahuizer, John, farmer	Kemper, Christian "
Alexander, John, "	Kelly, James "
	Kinsler, Jacob "
Barnett, Corydon, "	Kook, Philip "
Beatte, Robert T. "	
Berthall, Daniel "	Loughart, John, "
Been, James A., surveyor	Long, Henry "
Been, E. M., farmer	
Beatte, Charles, "	Mann, James, "
Blam, John "	Mann, Robert C. "
Bratney, J. B., merchant &	Mann, W. M. "
justice of the peace	Mann, C. P. "
Bratney, R. N. farmer	Mann, L. A. "
Bratney, J. C. teacher	Mann, R. H. "
	Mann, William C., blacksmith
Carr, Abner, farmer	Mann, R. C. farmer
Campbell, James C. "	Miller, S. B. "
Campbell, James "	Miller, Josiah "
Campbell, John C. "	Morrow, James F. "
Canck, James B. "	McAuly, D. T., Rev. "
Cochran, M. E., "	McCormack, George "
Crozier, A. H. "	McCormack, A. A. "
	McCormack, James C., "
Dashner, Peter "	McCoard, William "
Detinhifer, Henry "	McCarty, John H. "
Douglas, John "	McDonald, Thomas "
Douglas, S. B., "	
Fayett, Francis, "	Nifong, Francis, "
	Oberly, Martin "
Greer, Hemp A., "	
Glenn, James W., Rev.	Pollock, T. C. "
Glasgow, John, farmer	Pollock, James "
Greer, Jefferson, "	Pollock, W. W. "
Gray, William, "	Patterson, James "
Gray, James "	Prebley, Robert "
Gucher, Frederick, "	Pritty, Jacob "
Glessner, Lawrence "	
Hacket, George W. "	Ratliff, John "
Haynes, William L. "	Ratliff, John Jr. "
Hommil, Jacob "	Ratliff, Daniel "
Hommil, Nicholas "	Ray, Adam "
Henderson, M. M. "	Regnault, William "
Hinchback, Godfrey "	Rath, Leonard "
Hill, Samuel "	
Hogg, Archibald "	Shappell, Nicholas, "
Haly, William "	Shuline, John "
	Smith, Theresa "
Johns, Robert	Stolle, Gustavo "
	Stevenson, William "

Spurgeon, Lewis	farmer	Wunderley, Martin,	farmer
Stanly, George	"	Wilson, Ed. H.	"
Skinner, John	"	Wettenbrink, Maxwell	"
		Wyley, John	"
Thompson, James B.	"	Wiley, Joseph	"
Thompson, John B.	"	Wiley, Samuel	"
Thompson, Adam H.	"	Wright, Isaac Jr.	"
Thompson, William	"	Wright, John K.	"
Thompson, Archibald C.	"	Williamson, J. K.	"
Thompson, John C.	"	Wright, A. C.	"
Thompson, John R.	"		
Thompson, James	"		
Thompson, A. J.,	"		
Thompson, Robert M.	"		

TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST--BURNETT'S

Adams, Samuel B.,	farmer	Hill, W. M.	farmer
Allen, Andrew	"	Hill, John	"
Allen, William	"	Harden, Frederick	"
		Hay, Bartholomew	"
Bessen, George,	"	Hoppe, Michael A.	"
Bilyeri, Michael,	"	Hulcher, William	"
Bern, William	"		
Bern, James A.	"	Keller, Andrew	"
Black, Thomas	"		
Barbeck, Thomas	"	Leming, Joseph E.	"
Boak, Godlip,	"	Leming, Thomas	"
Bowers, Aaron	"	Leming, Hamilton	"
Boyd, John H.	"	Liddy, Timothy	"
Boyd, John V.	"	Lawson, David	"
Boyle, Thomas	"	Lyons, Joseph	"
Boyle, John	"		
Bean, Reuben	"	Mabe, Larkin,	"
Burghans, Edwin	"	Mathews, Robert	"
Burnett, Alexander	"	Marvin, William O.	"
Burnett, Andrew	"	Marvin, Joseph M.	"
		Montgomery, Joseph	"
Campbell, Thomas,	"	Mudd, William	"
Cox, Absalom	"	McMurdo, Thomas	"
Cox, William	"	Mulherrn, Luke	"
Cox, Joseph M.	"	McAuley, James	"
Cowan, James	"	McAuley, George W.,	"
Cowan, John J.	"	McDonald, James H.	"
		McCormack, James C.	"
Dannuse, Lewis,	"		
Douglas, A. T.	"	Nelson, William R.	"
Doaly, John	"	Nelson, George W.	"
		Nelson, Robert L.	"
Ewing, Charles,	"	Nelson, John A.	"
Ewing, William J.	"	Newel, James	"
Hays, George,	"	O'Harra, Henry,	"
Hents, Christian	"		
Henderson, M. G.	"		

TOWNSHIP 4 SOUTH, RANGE 7 WEST--BURNETT'S

Preston, Robert H. farmer
and justice of the peace
Preston, David C., farmer
Preston, William B. "

Rhule, Frederick, "
Rhule, Jared "

Taylor, Charles W. farmer
Thompson, Archie, "
Thompson, A. W. "
Thompson, Daniel C. "
Thompson, James "
Thompson, Robert "
* Telbert, Wesly "

Scudder, Isaac Jr. "
Scudder, Henry "
* Shanback, Ernest "
Snodgrass, John M. "
Spitz, Conrad "
Stockwell, John "
Stively, Voluntine "

Weidling, William "
Wilson, Absalom "
Wilson _____

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ADVERTISEMENTS

JOHN B. BRATNEY would respectfully call attention to his well assorted Stock of DRY-GOODS, which he proposes to sell on terms that will induce the people of PRESTON AND VICINITY to purchase of him. In his Store will be found an assortment of BOOTS & SHOES suited especially to the wants of his customers. All kinds of GROCERIES, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, TEA, MACKEREL, RICE, PEPPER, SPICES, TOBACCO, &C., constantly on hand. Every article usually wanted in the community, will be found in his Store. All kinds of Merchantable Produce wanted in exchange for goods. Preston, Ill.

* * * * *

CHESTER HOTEL. Mrs. E. T. & Mr. A. A. Anderson, Proprietors. On Front Street, one square above the wharf-boat. A good stable in connection with the House. McCutcheon's Hacks leave this house daily for Sparta.

* * * * *

BANK OF CHESTER. The Bank of Chester allows interest to Time Depositors; buys and sells Exchange on the principal cities of the United States; makes Collections, and does a general Banking Business. C. Miltonberger, Cashier.

* * * * *

CHAS. J. CHILDS, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Obstetrician. Office opposite the Store of J. H. & G. S. Jones. Chester, Ill.

* * * * *

JAMES H. WATT, Attorney & Counselor at Law; Chester, Ill. Office in the Court House.

S H I L O H H I L L

About the years 1851-2, Mr. Durkee began selling goods at Gillespie's Prairie, which he continued until he was succeeded by S. P. Mace, in 1856. Mace conducted the business until 1858, when he discontinued, and Mr. James Pickett opened a store, and is now merchandizing in that neighborhood. In the autumn of the year 1856, there was a sale of lots which had been previously laid off, and which belonged to the eighty acre tract ceded by the Legislature of Illinois to the people of this neighborhood, for the purpose of establishing a College, to be entitled "Shiloh College", a charter for the College being given at the same time.

A good school has been supported for a number of years at this place, although as yet they have no building fitted for conducting a school of high grade; yet, as the country is improving rapidly, and gaining strength with age, and the inhabitants in general being of industrious habits and literary turn of mind, we may safely predict that ere long a Seminary of high character will be in successful operation.

The progress of the times will also demand that a town of more or less importance shall arise, that the people may dispose of their marketing, and obtain their purchases without the inconvenience of traveling to a distant place.

SHILOH HILL DIRECTORY

Township 7 South, Range 5 West--Shiloh Hill

Barrow, Newton,	farmer	Emery, Steven,	wagonmaker
Bilderback, James F.	"	Emery, Henry	farmer
Bilderback, William H	"	Emery, John	"
Broughton, Abel	"	Emery, Robert	blacksmith
Burke, T. C.	"	Erchemann, Henry	farmer
Burke, J. K.	"		
Burke, John B.	"	Fray, Moses	"
Burke, E. B.	"		
Butler, Leaman	"	Gillespie, James	"
		Glore, Jeptha	"
Caruthers, John Dr.		Greer, John R.	"
Cannady, Emanuel,	"	Greenawault, Joseph	"
Carson, David	"	Gray, William	"
Chapman, Jeremiah	"	Gray, Jasper	"
Clark, John	"	Gray, William B.	"
Clifford Cunningham	"	Gwin, James	"
Crisler, Owen F.	"	Gwin, William C.	"
Crisler, William	"		
		Halworth, Paul	"
Dennis, John W.	"	Hagler, John	"
Dennis, R. F.	"	Hartman, Henry	"
		Haney, Hiram	"

Haney, Daniel farmer
 Haney, Douglas "
 Helmns, Henry "
 Hobbs, R. S. "
 Houseman, J. M. "
 Hornbustle, John H. "
 Husband, Harmon "

Ireland, Martin, Justice
 of the Peace
 Ireland, A. T., blacksmith

Jones, John C., farmer
 Johnson, Isaac, R. "
 Johnson, William L. "
 Johnson, John C. "

Kelly, Thomas "
 Knope, John F. "
 Knope, Henry F. "

Lancaster, William, "
 Lindenberg, Clement "
 Lowery, Hugh "
 Leatterdell, Hugh "

Mace, S. P., merchant
 Moore, Francis, farmer
 Mardin, John S. "
 McCankey, Robert "
 McLaughlin, James Sr. farmer
 McLaughlin, James Jr. "
 McLaughlin H. H. "
 McLaughlin, John W. "
 McNeill, Robert "
 McNeill, Harvey "

Neely, John farmer
 Neal, Thomas F. "

Parkhill, John, "
 Peters, F. C. "
 Pister, John "
 Pillers, Andrew J. "
 Pierson, William "

Reed, William W. "
 Rickenberg, Detrick "

Sasse, Adolph "
 Sheldan, D. "
 Short, William A. farmer &
 carpenter

Shaffer, John H. farmer
 Simmons, George "
 Steele, Wilson "
 Steele, Alfred "
 Steele, John T. "
 Steele, Andrew "
 Steele, John M. "
 Stone, Joseph "
 Stone, John "

Thompson, Andrew "
 Tudar, Thomas "

Vowel, Wylie, "
 Vowel, Jason "

Walder, Conrad "
 Welga, Henry "

* * * * *

ADVERTISEMENT

BOSTON STORE, Front Street, Chester, Ill. MAMMOTH STOCK.
 JOSEPH BEARE, who would respectfully announce to the citizens
 of Randolph, Perry, and Jackson, that he has now on hand,
 one of the largest and most complete stocks of Goods ever
 offered in Southern Illinois, consisting in part of every
 description of plain and fancy Dry-goods, Clothing, Cloths,
 Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Shawls, Mantillas,
 Delanes, Tweeds, Jeans; Black, Fancy, and Figured Silks;
 English, French, German, and American Prints; Bonnets of the
 Finest of Texture and Latest Styles; A No. 1 article of
 Coffee, Sugar, Tea & Tobacco, Salt, Hardware, Queensware,
 Stoneware, and a thousand and one other articles not enumer-
 ated, which will be disposed of cheap for cash or country
 produce. Also, a large lot of pine and cypress shingles,
 White and Yellow Pine, and Dressed Flooring. Having pur-
 chased my stock upon the "Cash System", I can afford and I
 am determined to sell, EXTREMELY LOW, FOR CASH.

C A M P T O W N

On the completion of the Randolph County Plank Road in 1854, a toll gate was established about two miles from Chester. The next year Mr. G. S. Rust being appointed gate keeper, erected a building and commenced selling goods. Mr. Rust soon after purchased a fractional part of Mr. Smith's farm which was cut off by the Plank Road, which he has recently laid off into lots and sold to private bidders.

A hotel was built by Mr. G. S. Rust in the spring of 1858. A workshop was also built by Rust & Farly for the purpose of manufacturing and repairing farmer's implements.

During the past season Mr. Alexander Lockead and Mr. H. A. Crawford have erected for themselves neat and substantial dwelling houses. Some other dwellings are in contemplation.

* * * * *

TOWNSHIP TREASURERS

Town. 4 S, R. 5 W.	David Munford, Treasurer
" 5 " " 5 "	John Mechan, "
" 6 " " 5 "	Marshal W. Doggett "
" 7 " " 5 "	Harmon Husband "
" 8 " " 5 "	Samuel Clendenin "
" 4 " " 6 "	William Rutherford "
" 5 " " 6 "	James Parks, Acting "
" 6 " " 6 "	Edward Campbell "
" 7 " " 6 "	Isaac Rust "
" 8 " " 6 "	Samuel Mansker "
" 4 " " 7 "	Francis Boyle "
" 5 " " 7 "	John B. Brantney "
" 6 " " 7 "	Wiley Roberts "
" 7 " " 7 "	R. B. Servant "
" 4 " " 8 "	J. R. Allen "
" 5 " " 8 "	H. D. Simpson "
" 6 " " 8 "	Charles Tilman "
" 7 " " 8 "	Never was organized "
" 5 " " 9 "	William Henry "
" 5 " " 10 "	The greater part of this Township

is in Monroe County, and the Treasurer, O. M. Matingly, resides in Monroe county; his post office address I have not learned. Mr. Bricky, of Prairie du Rocher, has transacted business for him.

COURT DIRECTORY

Court of Common Pleas.--Organized 1795.

Names of Judges

John Edgar
William Morrison
Pierre Menard
Robert McMahon
George Fisher
John Beard

Robert Reynolds
Nathaniel Hull
Antoine Louvier
John Grovenier
James Finney
Samuel Cochran

This Court was superseded in 1809 by the County Court, composed of Justices of the Peace, three of whom were necessary to constitute a quorum.

Justices' Names

Phillip Fouke
Henry Levens
William Arundel
Samuel O'Melveny
John McFerren
Paul Harrelston

David Anderson
Archibald Thompson
John Phelps
Alexander Wilson
Robert Gaston

The County Court was superceded by the

Court of Common Pleas in 1811

Names of Judges

John McFerren
William Morrison
James Finney
David Anderson
Phillip Fouke

George Fisher
Archibald Thompson
Antoine L. Chenett
Miles Hotchkiss
Pierre LaCampte

The County Commissioners' Court--Established in 1819.

Names of Commissioners

1819--Curtis ^{Coon} ~~Corn~~, David Anderson, James Patterson.
1820--David Anderson, James Thompson, Miles Hotchkiss
1822--Gabriel Jones, Francois Menard, John Miller
1824--Arthur Parks, Josiah Betts, Franklin P. Owen.
1825--Arthur Parks, Josiah Betts, John C. Crozier.
1826--Arthur Parks, K. H. Fleming, Pierre R. Derouse.
1827--R. H. Fleming, Pierre R. Derouse, James S. Guthrie.
1828--James S. Guthrie, Thomas Roberts, Felix St. Vrain.
1830--Thomas Roberts, William G. Hizer, John Thompson
1832--Thomas Roberts, William G. Hizer, John G. Nelson.
1834--John G. Nelson, James Gillespie, James S. Guthrie
1835--John G. Nelson, James Gillespie, Robert Clark.
1836--James O'Harra, Gabriel Jones, William G. Hizer.
1838--William G. Hizer, Samuel Douglas, Harvey Clendenin.
1839--William G. Hizer, Harvey Clendenin, Lawson Murphy.
1841--Harvey Clendenin, Lawson Murphy, Henry O'Harra.

1842--Harvey Clendenin, Henry O'Harra, John Mann.
1844--John Mann, Edward Campbell, Wm. McBride.

The Record from 1844 to 1848 was destroyed by fire.

Under the existing Constitution of Illinois, which went into operation in 1848, the County Court superseded the County Commissioners' Court.

1849--John Campbell, County Judge
Reuben Bailey, Associate Justice
John Brewer, " "

1853--William P. Haskin, County Judge
James Gillespie, Associate Justice
Samuel B. Adams, " "

1854--A vacancy occurring in 1854 by the death of Judge Haskin, Richard B. Servant was elected for the remainder of the term.

1857--John Campbell, County Judge
James Gillespie, Associate Justice
William Mudd, " "

Court of Quarter Sessions

This Court was composed of Justices of the Peace, and held its sessions once in three months--hence the name of "Quarter Sessions."

General Court

Upon the organization of Illinois Territory, in 1809 a higher Court, called the General Court, was established. The following named gentlemen appear to have acted as Judges of this Court, viz:

Jesse B. Thomas	William Sprigg
Obadiah Jones	John Reynolds
Alexander Stuart	Daniel P. Cook
Stanley Griswold	John Warnock.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Illinois held its first Session in Kaskaskia, in 1819. Upon the records pertaining to Randolph County, the following named gentlemen appear to have acted as Judges, viz:

Joseph Phillips	Theophilus W. Smith
Richard M. Young	Samuel D. Lockwood
Thomas Reynolds	Thomas C. Browne
John Reynolds	

Circuit Court

The judiciary of Illinois was remodeled and reorganized in 1835, at which time the Circuit Court was established.

Names of Judges

1835 Sidney Breese	1849 W. H. Underwood
1843 James Shields	1855 Sidney Breese
1845 Gustavus Koerner	1858 H.K.S. O'Melveny

Probate Court

This Court was established under the Constitution of 1818. Curtis ~~Corn~~ was appointed Probate Judge, and held the office ten years. He was succeeded by _____ Hunt, who remained in office but a short time; and he was succeeded by James Thompson, who held the office seventeen years in succession--until the adoption of the new Constitution in 1848, since which time the County Judge has been ex-officio Judge of the Probate Court.

Sheriffs of Randolph County

1801 James Edgar	1838 John Campbell
1803 George Fisher	1848 John A. Wilson
1805 James Gilbreath	1850 Jno. P. Thompson
1806 Benjamin Stevens	1852 Sevenain St. Vrain
1814 Henry Conner	1854 John Campbell
1821 Samuel C. Cristy	1856 Sevenain St. Vrain
1823 T.J.V. Owens	1858 Anthony Steele
1828 Ignatius Sprigg	

Clerks of the General and Circuit Courts

W. C. Greenup	John M. Langlois
James Hughs	Charles Kane
William Guthrie	E. Leavenworth
James Quin	James M. Ralls

Clerks of the Common Pleas and County Court

1795 Robert Morrison	1841 F. Maxwell
1809 Wm. C. Greenup	1845 John W. Gillis
1827 Miles A. Hotchkiss	1851 James M. Cole
1832 James Hughs	1853 Isaac H. Nelson
1838 A. J. Dickison	

County Surveyors

James Thompson	James B. Parks
Samuel G. Thompson	James Thompson
Ferdinand Humphreys	Joseph Noel
Ezekiel W. Robbins	

Members of the Randolph County Bar

Thomas G. Allen
Francis B. Anderson
James C. Holbrook
E. G. Hallowell

John Michan
W. P. Murphy
Thomas S. Morrison
James H. Watt

County Officers

John Campbell, County Judge
James Gillespie, Associate
Justice
William Mudd, " "
Isaac H. Nelson, Clerk County
Court
James M. Ralls, Clerk Circuit
Court and Recorder

Joseph Noel, Surveyor
James Thompson, Deputy Sur-
veyor
Hugh B. Nisbet, Treasurer
and Assessor
Eli Lofton, School Commis-
sioner

Precinct Officers

Kaskaskia Prec't	John Stype, Justice of the Peace Louis Deroose " " Edward Boocherie, Constable James Hunt, Constable
Chester Precinct	Felix Hughs, Justice of the Peace Leonard Crisler " " H. M. Crawford " " Amos Taggart, Constable Amos Ditty " " John Harmon, Jr. "
Liberty Precinct	Alex. Barber, Justice of the Peace E. J. Ward " " W. B. Jernigan, Constable
Mill Creek	S. P. Mace, Justice of the Peace Martin Ireland, Justice of the Peace Isaac R. Johnson, Constable Elijah Stokes
Georget'n Prec't	A. G. Sowerby, Justice of the Peace Mathias R. Ray, Justice of the Peace Cyrus E. Robbison, Constable John T. Steele
Sparta Precinct	John Taylor, Justice of the Peace W. R. Brown Hugh C. Gault, Constable Andrew Wilson
Burnett's Prec't	R. H. Preston, Justice of the Peace J. J. Borders, " " William North, Constable James McMillan, "

Union Precinct	John R. Adams, Justice of the Peace Nathaniel Smith, " " John F. Outen, Constable Charles G. Gore * "
Pr. du Rocher	Wm. Henry, Justice of the Peace John Brewer, " "
Evansville Prec't	J. A. Douglas, Justice of the Peace J. B. Bratney, " " John M. Thompson, Constable A. C. Wright, Constable
Chester City	R. B. Servant, Justice of the Peace Gabriel Jones " " Thomas H. Callaway, Constable John C. McQuiston, "

* * * * *

Advertisements

A. S. PALMER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in plain and ornamental furniture. Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Desks, Secretaries, Safes, Sofas, Lounges, Mattresses, Cribs, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Chairs, Churns, Mirrors, Clocks, and Trimmings. In short, every description of furniture, clocks &C, &C. Front Street, Brick Row, nearly opposite Wharfboat. Chester, Illinois. We will sell as cheap as any other house, In the Western Country, and warrant all that we sell. "Nuf sed." A. S. Palmer.

* * * * *

1859 THE BUCKEYE HOUSE, By John C. McQuiston, Chester, Ill.

* * * * *

PLANTER'S HOUSE, Corner Front and Angle Streets, Chester, Illinois, WILLIAM McBRIDE, Proprietor. Stable in connection with the house. *The Bride*

* * * * *

TWO MILE HOUSE, Camptown, Illinois. The undersigned is prepared to accommodate customers day or night, in the most satisfactory manner. He intends to keep as good a house as can be found in the country. Horses kept by the day or week, on reasonable terms. G. S. RUST

* * * * *

ILLINOIS HOUSE, opposite Wharf Boat, Chester, Illinois. Travelers will find this a convenient and pleasant stopping place. Bakery in connection with this House. C. HORN, Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS

The Quickest and most Reliable, and at the same time, the most Efficacious and Pleasant Article ever Employed for the Hair, is PROF. O. J. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Read and Believe.

The "New York Day Book" says: "The majority of Hair Washes, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics, Hair Oils, and the numberless preparations which are now before the public under such extravagant, hyperbolical, and fantastic titles, as we see paraded in show window cards and newspaper headings, as hair preparations, are all humbugs of the first water; their real merit, when they possess any, is: that they do no harm. HOG'S LARD, WHALE OIL, LARD OIL, SWEET OIL, scented and colored, make up, when in beautiful wrappers and white flint glass bottles, the costliest character of tonics; and when thus costly, are baptized with some trisyllable term, and caught at by verdant young and old of both sexes. Such is not the character of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. This gentleman comes before the world without any 'high falutin' Xilophlorium, or any other astounding and startling catchpenny terms; he simply advertises a Hair Restorative--what it expresses, precisely--and as a restorative it acts. Buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and as you value your scalp, eye, your very brains, apply nothing else; for it may be that you will get some worse substance than perfumed lard oil on your cranium.--Remember, Wood's Restorative for the Hair is the best article extant." IT WILL, BY NATURE'S OWN PROCESS, RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO THE ORIGINAL COLOR! Will make it grow on Bald Heads; Will restore the Natural Secretions; Will remove at once all itching; Will remove all Dandruff; Will cure all eruptions--even Scald Head; Will make the Hair Soft and Glossy; Will make the old appear young again; Will preserve the Color of Hair to old age; Will always Fasten it and stop its Falling; and is one of the best Toilet Articles for the Hair now in use. Manufactured by O. J. Wood & Co., and sold Wholesale and Retail, at 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo. Also, sold by all Druggists in the City and Country. SOLD IN CHESTER BY

E. J. HALL AND EDWARDS & ANDREWS

* * * * *

SPRING HILL ACCOMMODATION. The undersigned is making preparations to devote his exclusive attention to the entertainment of those who favor him with their patronage at Spring Hill. HIS TABLE will always be supplied in a style that will render perfect satisfaction to his guests. THE STABLE will be furnished with Corn, Oats, and Hay, and kept in the best of order.

J. M. BAIR

* * * * *

ADVERTISEMENTS

MARTIN DILLON, Dealer in Italian and American Marble, monuments, tombstones, etc. Persons wishing to beautify the last resting place of their departed friends with something neat, appropriate, and durable, can be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, by application at my shop, one door north of J. H. & G. S. Jones' Dry Goods Store, Front Street, Chester, Ill. As none but the BEST MATERIAL is used, persons may rely on being furnished with the best of material. The workmanship will be executed in the most beautiful style. The public are invited to call and examine specimens of his work.

* * * * *

C. LOUGHRAN

C. C. ANDERSON

LOUGHRAN & ANDERSON, Dealers in FANCY & STAPLE DRY-GOODS, BONNETS, HATS AND CAPS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, AND QUEENSWARE: together with TEN THOUSAND OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION. No. 17 Front Street, Chester, Ill.

* * * * *

LIVERY STABLE

C. I. HASKIN, Front St., Chester, Ill.

Where may be constantly found a good supply of first class Saddle Horses, Prompt driving horses, open and topped buggies, & carriages, which will be let on the most reasonable terms. Passengers conveyed to any point on short notice. Horses fed by the day or week.

* * * * *

SHANNON HOUSE, Corner of Maine and St. Louis Streets, Sparta, Illinois.

This well known First Class Hotel, having recently undergone repairs, now offers superior attractions to the traveling public. Fully determined that every attention shall be given to the wants of those who favor this House with their patronage, the Proprietor respectfully solicits a call, feeling satisfied that he will be able to render his guests comfortable. Stages for St. Louis, Belleville, and Chester leave this House daily.

J. F. GUTELIUS, Proprietor.

* * * * *

H. R. GUTHRIE, M. D. Office, Broad Street, Sparta, Ill.

* * * * *

SPARTA LIVERY STABLE. D. RIGDON & CO.

would respectfully announce to the citizens of Sparta and the public in general, that they are now prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their patronage. Having recently made large additions to their stock, they can now accommodate all with Saddle Horses, Top & Open Buggies, and Carriages, of a superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons wishing to be conveyed to different points, can be accommodated in good style, on the shortest notice. Horses stabled and fed by the day or week.

* * * * *

SPARTA DRUG AND BOOK STORE. JOSEPH FARNAN, Wholesale and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Lamps, Books, Window Glass, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Patent Medicines; Paints, Oils, and Varnishes; Books and Stationery; Notions and Fancy Articles; Window Glass, of the best quality. Also, paint, varnish and cloth brushes; candies, spices, &c. Physicians and Country Merchants supplied at a very small per cent, above St. Louis prices. Prescriptions compounded at all hours. Store on the corner of St. Louis and Broad Streets.

* * * * *

A SELECT STOCK OF DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND CHINAWARE. HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. Kept constantly on hand by the undersigned, MAIN STREET, SPARTA, For Sale Cheaper than the Cheapest. All kinds of Produce will be taken in exchange for Goods at Market prices.

J. B. Parks

* * * * *

JOHN TAYLOR, City Recorder, Justice of the Peace, and Notary Public; will attend to collecting claims on commission or otherwise. Office at Broadway, Sparta, Ill. Jurisdiction as Recorder in debt or damages, \$500 00.

* * * * *

Variety Store. Mrs. M. Lawson keeps constantly on hand Chocolate, Oysters, Crackers, Cheese, Nuts of every kind, Tobacco, Cigars, Mackerel, Soap, Candles, Salt, Tea, Brooms, Baskets, Toys, Hoop Skirts, and Notions of every variety, at her old stand on MAIN STREET, one door east of the Shannon House. Sparta, Illinois, where she hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

* * * * *

ADVERTISEMENTS

PEOPLE'S SALOON, Main Street, Sparta, Illinois,
J. C. PERKINS, Proprietor. Dealer in all kinds of con-
fectionery; foreign and domestic fruits; nuts, oysters,
and sardines; tobacco and cigars; fancy perfumery and hair
oils. All descriptions of Family Groceries, &c. Also,
Ice Cream, Soda, and Refreshments.

* * * * *

FRANCIS B. ANDERSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and
Solicitor in Chancery; will attend with fidelity and
promptness to all business entrusted to him, and connected
either directly or indirectly with his profession, whether
in the United States or elsewhere.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, Sparta, Illinois.

* * * * *

N. H. BROWN, Wholesale and retail dealer in Stoves and
Tinware, Broadway, Sparta, Ill.

* * * * *

JAMES FARNAN. Physician and Surgeon, Tenders his profes-
sional services to the citizens of Sparta and vicinity.

Office on Broadway, Sparta, Illinois.

* * * * *

A CARD.

FINLEY R. CROTHERS, Blacksmith and Plowmaker,
Broadway, Sparta, Ill. All work warranted, and his Plows
not excelled by any.

* * * * *

SPARTA CITY. J. S. Detrich, Dealer and manufacturer of
all kinds of Furniture, and Undertaker of Funerals in all
its Branches, &c.

* * * * *

SPARTA JEWELRY STORE -- A. MILLER, keeps constantly on
hand, at his old stand,
Maine Street, Sparta, Illinois, A select assortment of
Jewelry, and Fancy Articles, which he offers to the public
Cheap for Cash. Repairing Clocks and Watches done on short
notice, in the best manner.

* * * * *

ADVERTISEMENTS

JOHN W. MINNER'S Ambrotype, Melaneotype, Daguerreotype, and Photographic Gallery. Keeps constantly on hand all Photographic Material. Three doors west of Public Square, Maine Street, Sparta, Ill.

* * * * *

R. R. HOPKINS, M. D., physician for diseases of the throat and lungs, by auxiliaries and medicated inhalation. Diseases generally of women and children, receive particular attention. Chronic diseases. A large number of persons laboring under Chronic Diseases, which have heretofore been subjected to the use of the knife, may now be relieved by the Electro System of Surgery, by and with a much easier plan, saving both the bad effect of the old treatment and much suffering.

* * * * *

J. A. FOSTER, Sparta, Ill. dealer in fancy and staple Dry-Goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, groceries, queensware, hardware, nails, iron, glass. Farming utensils, ready-made clothing. In short, a general assortment of Merchandise suitable to the wants of the consumer--all of which are offered at the lowest prices. The public are invited to examine.

* * * * *

JOHN E. DETRICH, Main Street, Sparta, Illinois, dealer in Staples and Fancy Dry-goods, hardware, queensware, glassware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, clothing, groceries, tobacco, and all kinds of Merchandise suited to the wants of the trade generally.

* * * * *

TO THE FARMERS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, SPARTA WOOLEN FACTORY.

I have made large additions to my Factory, of new Improved Machinery, and am manufacturing and will keep a large stock at all seasons of the following Goods, manufactured by me with special reference to durability; Seratinets, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Indigo Blue and Mixed Jeans, Bed-blankets, Plaid, Red, Plain Colored & White Flannels, knitting and single yarns of all sizes. Custom carding and Spinning, Fulling, Coloring, and Finishing, done on short notice. Persons from a distance always accommodated at the time they bring their Wool.

THOS. MCCLURKEN.

N. B. Wool and Grease wanted in exchange.

* * * * *

ADVERTISEMENTS

WM. ROSBOROUGH & CO., SPARTA, ILLINOIS.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE COUNTY, established in the year 1835

Have always on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Clothing, Dry-goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c, &c. that is offered in the market, to which they invite the attention of CASH AND PROMPT PAYING PURCHASERS. Sparta, October, 1859.

* * * * *

NEW LIVERY STABLE BARTLEY TOVERA would respectfully announce to the citizens of Sparta and vicinity, that he had opened a new and splendid Stable on St. Louis Street, Sparta, Illinois, where he will keep constantly on hand Saddle and Buggy Horses, carriages, open and top buggies, of the best quality; and will accommodate all who may favor him with their custom on more reasonable terms than ever offered in the city. He hopes, by strict attention to his business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

* * * * *

M. G. GORSUCH, M. D., Sparta, Illinois, dealer in drugs, medicines, & chemicals, dye-woods and dye-stuffs, oils, paints, and painters' articles, varnishes, window glass and putty, glassware, French, English and American perfumery, Fine toilet and shaving soaps, fine hair and tooth brushes, paint brushes, surgical and dental instruments, spices, snuffs, manufactured tobacco; all the patent medicines of the day; pure wines and brandies, for medicinal purposes; choice toilet and fancy articles, etc, etc.

* * * * *

SPARTA & CHESTER

Sparta, Athens, Belleville, and St. Louis Daily Mail and Passenger coach line. Having secured a Daily Mail Contract between the above points, I have established a Daily Mail Coach Line for the accommodation of the traveling public--leaving Sparta every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M. for Chester; returning, leaves Chester every day (Sundays excepted) at 2, P.M., arriving in Sparta the same evening; leaving Sparta for Athens, Belleville, and St. Louis, every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 A.M., arriving at St. Louis the same evening; leaving St. Louis every morning at 6 A.M. from No. 60 Collins Street, King's Hotel, the Post Office, Green Tree Tavern, arriving at Sparta the same evening.

I also run the BUCKEYE BOY FREIGHT & EXPRESS WAGONS on the above routes, and will carry Freight at usual rates with

promptness and safety, between any of the above points. I will also attend to Express Business of any kind, to any part of the United States or Europe. Packages or money forwarded to any part of the world having Express connections. Will buy and sell Drafts and Bills of Exchange on any part of the world. Will also attend to making collection of notes and accounts. Business of any kind entrusted to my care will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Orders respectfully solicited. I can be seen Wednesdays and Thursdays, at No. 60 Collins street, and Saturdays and Mondays at my office in Sparta.

JOHN M. McCUTCHEON

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1859

1860

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

J. And R. Hood, Wholesale and Retail Merchants, Broadway, Sparta, Ill. have received, direct from the East, a large, splendid, and carefully selected stock of fall & winter goods. (our stock consists in part of a large and most fashionable stock of Gentlemen's and Youth's clothing and furnishing goods, All of which they warrant to fit, or no sale. Also, Black, Brown, and Drab Cloths, Doe Skins, Casinetts, Cassimeres, Black, Fancy, and Figured Silks, Alpaccas, Delaines, French, English, and American Prints, Gingham, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Lace, Notions, Shawls, Mantillas, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware, Queensware, and a full stock of Groceries. The highest market price paid for merchantable produce.

* * * * *

NEW GOODS

NEW GOODS

McHENRY & WATSON, Cor. of Broad & McMillan Streets, Sparta, Ill., are now receiving and opening a large and attractive stock of goods from the East, which, for variety and beauty of style are unsurpassed. Our stock consists of Dry-Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots, and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries. We invite all persons coming to trade in Sparta to give us a call and examine our prices. To cash and produce customers, we offer liberal inducements.

* * * * *

ILLINOIS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1839. Principal office at Alton, Ill. Capital \$1,000,000.

Stores and Merchandise, Dwelling Houses and Furniture; Barnes and Hay and Grain; First Class Mills, Shops, and other Buildings, with their contents, insured against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

This company has now been in existence over twenty years; does not issue policies out of this state; has paid nearly Half a Million Dollars for Losses; has furnished Insurance to its members for less than two-thirds the price charged by the best Stock Companies. It has the largest and best secured Capital of any insurance company in the West.

Arrangements have now been completed, which enables the Directors to pay all Losses within ninety days! Merchants can now have their stocks insured in the Illinois Mutual, and in case of loss, actually get their money as soon as is promised by any other Company.

To the Farmer and the Mechanic, this Company has become a State Benevolent Association, in which, at a moderate cost, their Homes and Shops may be insured against the ravages of Fire, with a certainty that, if destroyed, they will receive the Whole Amount Insured, without litigation, or unnecessary delay.

It has become the Insurance Company for the People of Illinois,--annually saving large sums of money in the State that would otherwise be taken out by foreign Companies. With all these inducements who can now afford to remain uninsured in the Illinois Mutual?

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

B. K. Hart, M. D., Alton
Hon. Samuel Wade, Alton
Hon. H. W. Billings, Alton
John James, M. D., Upper Alton
Timothy Turner, Esq., Monticello
Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Alton
Hon. Robert Smith, Alton
Henry Lea, Esq., Alton

Benjamin F. Long, President
L. Kellenberger, Treasurer

John Atwood, Esq., Alton
J. W. Schweppe, Esq., Alton
Benjamin F. Long, M.D.

Monticello
Elias Hibbard, Esq., Alton
Hon. Francis A. Hoffmann,
Chicago

Lewis Kellenberger, Esq.
Alton

M. G. Atwood, Esq., Alton

M. G. Atwood, Secretary
John Atwood, Assistant Secretary.

JOHN BLAISDELL, General Agent
A. C. Hankinson, Assistant General Agent

Agents have been appointed in every County, and in all principal Cities and Towns in the State, to whom application for Insurance may be made.

ZEBEDIAH BARKER III, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER

By: Mrs. Charles Gordon
Sparta, Illinois

The earliest record of the Barker family is that of Richard Barker, born in Kent County, England, and died in 1693. His son, Stephen, came to America and settled at Methuen, Mass. Succeeding him were Zebediah I and Zebediah II, born in 1720 in Methuen, Mass., who was a Baptist minister and was married in 1749 to Deborah Merrill. Their son, Zebediah III, Revolutionary ancestor, was born in Methuen, Mass. in 1750 and died in New Design, Monroe Co., Ill. and his remains now rest in the Barker-Tolin Cemetery, New Design. He married Susan Messer and to them were born four sons: Abner, Isaac, Asa, and Daniel Messer.

These four sons tracked from Massachusetts to Vermont, then later to Ohio in the vicinity of Marietta early in the 19th century, and while in Ohio, Daniel enrolled in the Militia of the War of 1812. Later the four brothers built a keel boat on the Muskingum river, floated down the Ohio river to Cairo and from there poled and towed up the Mississippi to Herculaneum, Mo., about forty miles south of St. Louis where they landed in December, 1817.

In the spring of 1818, the four brothers came to Illinois and settled on farms in Monroe Co., four miles south of Waterloo, known as the New Design Settlement, now Burksville. Daniel Messer Barker, born July 12, 1784, died Aug. 11, 1868, married Mary Varnum, and to this union were born four sons: Lewis, Hiram, Albert and Myron.

His second wife was Rachel Jarrett, born in Canada July 24, 1801, later lived at Virginia. She married John Ross and they settled near Lebanon, Ill., where he died leaving one daughter, Nancy Ross. She married Daniel Barker in 1830 and to this union were born four daughters: Evalyn, Melcena, Susan Ophelia, and Eliza Bennett and one son, Daniel Perry. They moved to Red Bud, Ill. soon after their marriage where they remained through their lifetime.

Zebediah Barker III served as "Minute Man"; also from June, 1776, for over two years. During this time he was an Orderly Sergeant under Capt. Malvon, Capt. David Whittier, and Col. Thomas Poor. He was in the Battles of Stillwater, Fort Clinton, and King's Ferry.

He came to Illinois in 1818, settling in New Design, Monroe Co., where he died Oct. 10, 1819 and was buried in the Barker-Tolin Cemetery, one and one-half miles from Burksville. On May 15, 1934, the Fort Chartres Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sparta, Ill. dedicated a large monument as a memorial to the Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Randolph County, on the campus of the Sparta Twp. High School. The name of Zebediah Barker was not included.

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THE HISTORY OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, ILLINOIS



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